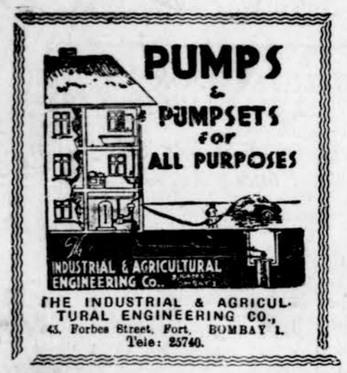

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 109 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

New Hope For Your Skin

CHURCHILL'S "NO" TO LLOYD GEORGE

NO NEW WAR CABINET

COMMONS VOTE CONFIDENCE IN GOVT. POLICY

Premier's Candid Review Of War Situation

BRITAIN WILL NOT GIVE UP MEDITERRANEAN

But Rebuffs Are Inevitable: Plot In Iraq

LONDON, May 7.

THE House of Commons passed the motion of confidence in Government by 447 to 3

POSITION IN THE DESERT

Winding up the two day debate in the House of Commons on the Government's motion of confidence, Mr. Churchill made the following points:—

General Wavell at present has nearly half a million men. The loss of the British position in the Mediterranean and the Nile Valley would be among the heaviest blows. We are determined to fight for them and have every reason to believe that we will be successful. The enemy at present is superior in armoured vehicles in the desert, but the air forces are about equal.

"OUR GENERALS PROVED WRONG"

We intend to defend to death and without thought of retirement Crete and Tobruk. Let there be no featherheaded or defeatist talk about cutting our losses in the Middle East. How did the Germans get across the desert as quickly as they did? Our Generals were proved wrong, but the issue is not yet decided.

INDIAN FORCES IN IRAQ

The British forces in Iraq are being continually reinforced from India. Yesterday the besieged garrison of Habbaniya inflicted a thousand casualties on the Iraqi attackers.

A LONG WAR

This war may go on for a very long time. I firmly believe that there will be complete and final victory.

DEFEATS IN DIPLOMATIC FIELDS

Lloyd George's Call For Small War Cabinet

LONDON, May 7.

Speaking on the Government motion in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the courage and fighting qualities of the Greeks and said there was complete agreement that the Government had been under an obligation to honour and to support the Greek army. He added that our greatest defeats had been in the diplomatic field.

After calling for a full and frank statement of British foreign policy, Mr. Lloyd George raised the question of Turkey's attitude to Great Britain and referred to reports that the Turkish Government had allowed German ships to pass through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The people must be told the facts, he said, "in my opinion," said Mr. Lloyd George "the longer the war the better our chances. There is a dark passage across, but there is America and thank God for Mr Stimson's speech."

Mr. Lloyd George also called for reorganisation of our manpower, for efforts to increase our food production, for provision of bomb-proof air raid shelters and for the formation of a small War Cabinet of Ministers without departmental duties.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO DEBATE

Mr. Churchill opened with a reference to Mr. Lloyd-George's speech. If there were any speech, said the Prime Minister, which was not particularly exhilarating it was the speech of Mr. Lloyd George who had honoured them by one of his always deeply important and much valued appearances in the House. Mr. Lloyd George had complained because Mr. Eden did not refer to Spain, Russia, Vichy and Turkey. Well, said Mr. Churchill this was not a debate on foreign policy as a whole, but the speech of the Foreign Secretary was not to be judged by what was said. Its merits must also be judged by what he did not say.

UNMENTIONED COUNTRIES

"If he did not refer to Spain, it was not because we had not plenty of information about Spain or because there are not a lot of things that could be said, but I am not sure how those things which could be said about Spain could be couched in words (?) which would be helpful to our affairs at present. Much might be said about Russia, but I am not sure we should gain advantage by saying it. I am not quite certain we should receive any thanks from the Soviet Government (laughter). It would be possible to dilate at length upon the sad squalid tale of what is going on at Vichy, but I really do not think we should profit ourselves well if we tarried long on that painful spectacle.

TURKEY'S ROLE.

Regarding Turkey I thank Mr Lloyd George for the great

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 1)

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

SAPRU-JAGDISH PRASAD TALKS

Will Standing Committee Issue Rejoinder To Jinnah's Statement?

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

Consultations are being held, it is learnt, between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad on the one hand and members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference on the other about the desirability of issuing a rejoinder to Mr. Jinnah's recent statement.

Reports about Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru receiving an invitation from the Viceroy, it is ascertained here, are incorrect. Sir Tej has received no invitation from the Viceroy and he is not going to Simla at present. It is quite likely that he may visit Kashmir some time this month under medical advice.—A.P.

AWARDS TO ARMY OFFICERS

For Distinction In Middle East Operations

SIMLA, May 7.

The following honours and awards, states a "communique," have been granted to Indian Army officers, Warrant Officers and Viceroy's Commissioned Officers in connection with the operations in the Middle East, between August 1939 and November 1940:—

C. B. E.

Major Bt. Lt.-Col. (L/Col.) Walter Joseph Cawthorn, (16th Punjab Regiment); Col. (T/Brig.) Wilfred Lewis Lloyd, M. C.; Col. Herbert Frederick Cyril Mcswiney D. S. O., M. C.; Lt.-Col. (T/Brig.) Eric James Shearer, M. C.

O. B. E.

Maj. Henry Patrick Cavendish, (R. Bombay Sappers and Miners); Maj. Devendra Nath Chakravarti I. M. S.; Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) John Bernard Dalison, (1st Punjab Regiment); Maj. Edwin Victory Hansford, (Royal Indian Army Service Corps); Maj. Charles Ernest Windle, M. C., (Indian Army Ordnance Corps).

M. B. E.

Conductor Harry Leonard Hull, (Indian Army Ordnance Corps); Lt. Earnest Albert Oakes, (Indian Army Ordnance Corps); No. 2745833 Sub-Conductor William Pitt, (Indian Army Corps of Clerks); Subadar Chet Singh, (Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners); Subadar Jogindar Singh, (Indian Signal Corps); Subadar Ratten Singh, (Royal Indian Army Service Corps); Subadar-Major Rahmat Ullah, (1st Punjab Regiment).—A. P.

NEW ROUTE FOR AIR MAILS

LONDON, May 7.

The British Airways and the K. L. M. Dutch Airline are considering the possibility of using a fresh route for air mails due to the situation in Iraq. The new service is expected to be via Khartoum. It was stated yesterday that the situation in Iraq had caused a temporary partial suspension of air mail services.

General Dentz, the French High Commissioner in Syria, left Beirut yesterday for Damascus where he will spend two weeks, states the Lyons radio relaying a Beirut message.—Reuter.

Patriot Forces Praised

London Welcomes Haile Selassie's Re-Entry Into Addis Ababa

LONDON, May 7.

The entry of Emperor Haile Selassie into Addis Ababa is a source of great satisfaction in authoritative London quarters Such quarters to-day (Wednesday) stated that the operations in Abyssinia are still continuing and it would be premature to make any assumption that the final collapse of the Italian army is at hand. The results achieved however, give grounds for congratulation on the success of the campaign for liberation of Abyssinia. Particularly gratifying has been the manner in which the patriot forces had rallied round the Emperor and harried and defeated the Italians during the long advance from the Sudanese Border.—Reuter.

British Troops have Occupied Quoram in Abyssinia according to a communique issued here.

On the north-east coast of Italian Somaliland, the troops have occupied Bendar Cassin where a hundred Italians and war material" were captured."—Reuter.

ROUND-UP OF NAZIS

German Seamen Stranded In America To Be Interned

NEW YORK, May 7.

Over a hundred German seamen stranded since the outbreak of war have been rounded up by the New York police and charged with overstaying their leave in the United States. It is expected that they will be interned. Similar roundups are believed to be proceeding in other American ports.—Reuter.

MOBILISATION OF NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The United States and Canada will shortly establish Boards to collaborate in the economic, industrial and financial fields. It is learned authoritatively here that the object of the Boards will be to speed up mobilization of North American resources for aid to Britain and for Hemisphere defence. The immediate task before the Boards will be to expedite the programme of expansion contemplated by President Roosevelt who is believed likely to make an announcement on the subject.

Roosevelt To Take Big Decision

NEW YORK, May 7.

President Roosevelt was about to take the greatest decision that any man was ever called upon to take, said Miss Dorothy Thompson, the American columnist and commentator, speaking at a luncheon yesterday. "It may be only a few weeks or a few days or perhaps a few hours," she said, "before the decision will be made. Let us, therefore, rally round him in support."

Franco-German Agreement

Reduction Of Cost Of Army Of Occupation

VICHY, May 7.

An agreement between Admiral Darlan and Herr Abetz is announced providing for a modification of the restrictions on the demarcation line between the occupied and the unoccupied zones of France and reduction of costs of the German Army of occupation.—

FIRST STEP

With regard to the occupation costs it is envisaged as a first step that France's daily payments will be reduced by 25 per cent, from 400 million to 300 million francs. Other questions have still to be finally thrashed out.—Reuter.

FRENCH LABOUR AGAINST NAZIS

ZURICH, May 7.

"French workers like the great mass of the French public inwardly reject the policy of rapprochement with Germany, although some Trade Union leaders support M. Laval," states the newspaper "Volksrecht" describing conditions in France.

The fact that at almost every street corner the de Gaulle sign (a big 'Vee' surrounding the Cross of Lorraine) is scrawled on houses speaks for itself, as does the habitual disinclination of the people to telephone at midday or during the evening in order not to disturb listeners to British broadcasts in French.—Reuter.

COAL STRIKE IN BELGIUM

Miners Refuse To Join Only Union Open To Them Under Nazi Raj

LONDON, May 7.

A strike has broken out in Belgian coal mines, according to information from Brussels reaching the Free Belgian News Agency.

The miners who have refused to join the only Union open to them stopped work a week ago and are being fined two marks for each day they remain on strike.—Reuter.

Raw Materials For Germany

LONDON, May 7.

Germany is using the trade agreements between Russia and the occupied countries to obtain additional raw material supplies.

Norwegian circles in London have received a copy of a German newspaper published in Norway, "Deutsche Zitung in Norwegien", which states that after the conclusion of the Russo-Norwegian Trade Agreement, "large quantities of Russian chrome, and manganese will be received for refining in Norwegian factories."

The same newspaper says that expensive German machinery has been sent to Norway to expand mining and smelting of aluminium, pyrites, tungsten, iron, silicates and graphite.

Nitrate and saltpetre industries are also being worked at full pressure for German consumption.—Reuter.

MAHATMA HOPES

BIHAR WILL SET EXAMPLE TO PROVINCES

Confidence In Rajen Babu's Ability To Tackle Riot Situation

WARDHAGANJ, May 7.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following to the press:—

I have just read an account of the unfortunate riots in Bihar. As soon as a wire was received on the 3rd instant by Rajendra Babu from Shri Sachidanand Sinha that a dangerous situation was developing in Bihar he responded by hastening to Bihar.

PAINFUL READING

The account of the riots makes painful reading. I have studied the various statements regarding them also. Rajendra Babu has gone to Bihar to put in the whole of his weight in favour of sanity and peace. This is his first wire to me after reaching there. "Situation improving but still panicky uncertain. Mathurababu Shahsahib touring myself proceeding with volunteers."

I know that he will give a good account of himself. Peace will somehow be restored if it has not been already by the police and the military. But this can only be a superimposed peace. Rajendra Babu's as every Congressman's and, for that matter, every sane citizen's business is to find out the cause of the riots. Unless this is done, there is no likelihood of permanent peace.

ARE WE SAVAGES

I observe that the riots started with the resentment over the observance of Anti-Pakistan Day. Pakisan and Anti-Pakistan observances and the like have come to stay. As national consciousness grows and ambitions rise high, such observances will multiply. But why can we not conduct ouselves decently in spite of these? Why should we be so utterly intolerant as not to suffer one another's views? And then why should we show our intolerance as if we were savages?

TASK FOR CONGRESS

I am quite convinced that the chief burden for the voluntary preservation of peace lies on the shoulders of the Congress, the oldest, the best organised and the most popular organisation in India. It must be admitted that the vast majority of Congress members are Hindus and Bihar is a predominantly Hindu province. Therefore, it should be comparatively easier for the Congress to ensure peace there without the aid of the police and the military. It should be a point of honour for the stronger part to protect the weak against harm to life or property. It is a difficult task but it has got to be tackled.

When I lay this burden on the Congress, I do not mean to suggest that the Congress alone should or can do it. The Congress has to invoke the assistance of all parties, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and others. Each may have its political programme. But, if we are not intent upon imposing our respective programme on the opponents by force of arms, expressed to-day through goondaism, surely we may all agree that we shall settle all our differences through negotiation and peaceful effort, including arbitration.

The Congress may fail to produce joint action. If so, it will be a noble failure. It must, however, continue to work even single handed, if its non-violence has any meaning in it.

WILL BIHAR SET EXAMPLE?

At present Bihar is the province that can lead the way and set the example. Rajendra Babu has a gentle and unique hold in his province such as no other leader has. He is the hero of the earthquake days when the whole of India put its trust in him. May he have too the privilege of being the messenger of peace in Bihar and through Bihar may be throughout India.

RUTBAH FORT OCCUPIED

British Forces Eject Iraqis From Habbaniya

LONDON, May 7.

Fort Rutbah in Iraq was occupied by British troops according to a Rome report.—Reuter.

IRAQ REBELS ROUTED

CAIRO, May 7

British armoured units, troops and Iraqi levies operating from Habbaniya ejected Iraq rebels on Tuesday from positions overlooking the cantonment, according to a 'communique' issued here.

The R.A.F. continuously attacked the rebel lines on the previous night and during the engagement on Tuesday rendered continuous and close support bombing and machine-gunning the enemy and subsequently keeping them on the move during their withdrawal towards Falluja.

The rebel casualties are very heavy while the British are negligible. The British captured over 300 prisoners. Guns flown in aircraft to the scene of battle contributed to the defeat of the Iraqis.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bomb Iraq Military Positions

CAIRO, May 6.

The R.A.F. yesterday bombed Iraqi gun positions and motor transport troops outside Habbaniyah aerodrome, military buildings at Diwaniya and motor transport at Falluja according to an R.A.F. 'communique'.—Reuter.

Use Ammunition Sparingly

LONDON, May 6.

The Iraqi troops have been ordered to use ammunition sparingly as no further supplies are available, according to the German News Agency. —Reuter.

Iraq Defence Minister In Ankara

ANKARA, May 7.

Sayid Naji Shawkat, Defence Minister in Rashid Ali's Government in Iraq, is expected to arrive in Ankara to-morrow (Thursday).—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PETAIN TO MEET DARLAN

LONDON, May 7.

Marshal Petain has left his estate near Cannes by special train to meet Admiral Darlan according to the Paris radio.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Match for a Saraswat Brahmin girl of 19 appearing B.A. in 42. Apply Shivnarain, 114 B, Newwandi Muzaffarnagar. (14505)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—Managers, Clerks, and other staff for sub-offices establishments in Bombay presidency. Apply Indo Finance and Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (14527)

Wanted 4 Civil Engineers, 4 Elec. & Mech. Engineers, 3 Lawyers, 4 Doctors and 6 Graduates. Apply Box No. 14530, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Mathematics Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics to the Matric and Pre-Matric classes in a Local Girls' School. Apply before the 15th May, 1941, to Box No. 14528, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Girls High School, Andheri, Gujerati Lady Teachers-Graduates and Undergraduates—B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply sharp Box No. 4973, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced women for the undermentioned posts. (a) Hostel Superintendent—Salary Rs 100-5-Rs. 150/- with free furnished room and board. Applicants should have a good working knowledge of Hindustani and be over 30 years of age. (b) Teacher of Needle work (plain sewing, cutting out and fancy embroideries) and Cookery. Starting salary Rs. 150/- per mensem to Rs. 200/- per mensem according to qualifications, with free furnished room. Candidates should possess special training in these subjects. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Directress, Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. (4963)

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications, stating age, qualification experience and minimum salary expected, for the posts of Lecturers in (1) Sanskrit, (2) French and (3) Biology should reach the Principal before 1st June. Applicants should have Master's degree with at least Second Class. The appointments will be up to 31st March 1942 in the first instance. (4955)

Wanted an experienced and well-qualified Headmaster for a High School in Calcutta. Must have fair knowledge of Hindi and Sanskrit and must be interested in Hindu culture. One with foreign degree will be preferred. Should have experience of teaching infant classes. Apply Box No. 4956 "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AURIFEROUS (gold bearing) sediments of about 100 feet thickness extending approximately over an area of five sq. miles has been discovered in Mandi State. It has also been discovered by crude method of recovery that these sediments contain half a rati of Gold per cubic yard. With improved methods of separation the results are bound to be much better. Those persons desirous of working the deposits should apply or see the Chief Minister Mandi State with terms and conditions acceptable to them. (4915)

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

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Allotment Letter and Receipt No. 488 for 20 shares Nos. 14557 to 14576 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Vrajalal Vanmali is lost or mislaid Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above bank within one month from the date hereof. After which duplicate will be issued.

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Bhanu Bhuvan, Barbhai Mohola, 3rd Floor, Bombay No. 3
4976.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Graduate (B. T. preferred) for Modasa High School with an educated wife duly qulified and competent to work as a Headmistress in the Modasa Mahajan Mahila Mandir. Apply with testimonials and certificates stating terms with full particulars as to their caste, religion age, pay etc. to the Chairman, Modasa Education Society, Modasa, (Dist. Ahmedabad). (14531)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a practical course of studies and traing teachers in Home Science. The new session will commence on September 1st. Applications should reach the Directress on or before August 15th. Minimum qualifications for admission —Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the intermediate or higher qualifications. For Prospectus and further information write to:—Mrs. Hannah Sen, Directress. (4962)

Astrology taught by Post in 8 weeks, for details 3as. stamps: Principal, Indian School of Astrology, P. B. No. 309, Madras. 14514

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted spare Rollers 40" x 10" for flour mills. Apply to Sajjan Singh Millowner, Sialkot (Punjab). (14529)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200/- to Rs 500/- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India, 1874).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May, 1941, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1940;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a new Director;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To sanction, if thought fit, a Bonus to the Officers and Staff.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, 15th May, to WEDNESDAY, 28th May 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, 7th May, 1941.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, 29th May, 1941, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, 15th May 1941, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses. (4958)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from 'bona fide' residents of the Province of Bombay, studying or intending to study the Unani System of Medicine in the A. and U Tibbi College, Delhi for scholarships to be awarded by the Government of Bombay. The amount of Scholarship per student will b Rs. 25/- p. m. plus Rs. 20/- every academic year for the purchase of books and Rs. 16/- per year on account of hostel admission, the college admission, the examination, etc. fees. The applications should be in English (and or Hindustani) and give the following details:—

(1) Full name.
(2) Address.
(3) Place and date of birth.
(4) Profession of father.
(5) Name of the school or college where the applicant completed his general Education.
(6) Educational qualifications in Urdu or Hindi and in English.

Documentary evidence such as COPIES of School Leaving Certificate, Magistrate's Certificate, etc., in support of the applicant's claim to be a resident of this Province should be furnished with the application. COPIES of certificates regarding conduct, educational qualifications, etc., should also be attached to the application.

The application should be submitted (through the Head of the Institution, in case the applicant is at present undergoing a course in the Unani System of Medicine, otherwise direct) to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 5th June, 1941. Women are eligible to apply.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Bombay 6th May, 1941. (4975)

PICKING BANDS

For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands. Leather Beltings Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc., enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES. LTD., Dharavi, Bombay 17 ('Phone 89041).

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT DIRECTOR at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, from candidates between 35 and 45 years of age possessing experience in an administrative post in a Government Civil Department and in control of subordinate staff; knowledge and experience of rules and regulations of Government relating to service questions, accounts, etc., essential. The post is open both to medical and non-medical candidates but preference will be given to candidates who have medical qualifications and experience in medical administration.

PAY.—(A) FOR CIVIL AND MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE:—
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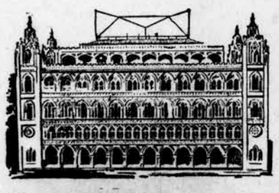
Full particulars regarding conditions of service and the prescribed form of application, are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board c/o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is the 15th June, 1941. (4980)



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Ph.D., D.D., Ph.D. (Columbia),
Director. (4927)

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RAJPIPLA STATE'S MEASURES AGAINST LOKSABHA

Interview Not Granted: Insistence On Written Representation

(From A Correspondent)

RAJPIPLA. (By Mail)

Nine elected members of the Rajpipla State Legislative Council have issued a statement regarding the measures taken by the State against the Loksabha and its publications, and against four of its workers, as well as the measure restraining the civil liberties of the subjects.

After describing the various efforts made by them to get an interview with His Highness, they state that it passes their comprehension why they are not given an interview and instead a written representation is insisted upon. They show how the measures are not only unjust but quite uncalled for.

After reiterating their insistence to get an interview they state that they can trust H. H. the Maharajah Saheb to do the right thing, and his advisers, they hope, will fully appreciate the situation and make their utmost contribution to set things right without delay

POONA TELEPHONE GRIEVANCES

Protest Against Measured Rate System

POONA: (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Poona Telephone Subscribers' Association, a very largely attended public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Poona City Municipal Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Municipality, Mr. R. L. Walvekar. It was well attended by all sections of the Poona citizens. The grievances of the public were voiced in opposing this most uneconomic measured rate system imposed upon the general public by the Government of India. The trend of the opinion was in favour of disconnecting the telephone services, if the demand of the association were not met with by the Government. This will naturally cause a lot of hardship upon the general public, but the public were left no choice if this most uneconomic rates were forced upon the public by the Government. The President gave his assurance to the Association of full co-operation from him in whatever measure be adopted by the Association to oppose this scheme.

Mr. F. P. Pocha, the Secretary, in explaining the aims and objects of the Association, put the grievances of the Poona telephone subscribers and he said that there are about 600 telephone connections in Poona, out of which about 400 are private and about 200 are Government and officials. The association had 175 members holding 225 of the 400 telephones and that he expected to enrol at least 100 more telephone holders before the end of this month.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, one of the leading lawyers of Poona, and Mr. Maganbhai Patel explained the hardships of the telephone subscribers of Poona and very strongly condemned the new scheme and exhorted the public present to join in their full capacity to oppose this scheme. They said that the proposed Government scheme was unwarranted and unjustifiable.

Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, a former member of the Central Legislative Assembly in moving a vote of thanks to the chair, supported the previous speakers and said that the proposed measure was very harsh on public and will be opposed tooth and nail.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged up to 5th May, 1941: Rs. 55,68,618/15/11.

Deduct amount made over on 6/5/1941 to the Ladies' Committee for purchase of "Win the War Rupee Fund" tickets at the request of certain monthly donors: Rs. 1,220. Remainder: Rs. 55,67,398/15/11.

For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 "Manockbai Ratanjee Dubash."

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 500 Messrs. Gill and Co. (monthly), Rs. 262/12 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Rajapur, Ratnagiri Dist., Rs. 200 the Hon. Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield (monthly), Rs. 150 Mr. Donald H. Ferguson (further donation), Rs. 145/10/6 through the Hon. Secretary, District War Gift Fund Committee, Jalgaon, Rs. 112/1/11 through the Mamlatdar, Vagra, Broach and Panch Mahal Dist., Rs. 106 the Indian staff of the Eagle Star Insurance Co., Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 87 the European and Indian staff of Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Bombay (monthly), Rs. 50 Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 400 the Chairman, Managing Committee, Government Servants' Co-operative Society, Satara, Rs. 262/12 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Rajapur, Ratnagiri Dist., Rs. 145/10 through the Hon. Secretary, Dist. War Gift Fund Committee, Jalgaon, Rs. 112/1/10 through the Mamlatdar, Vagra, Broach and Panch Mahal Dist., Rs. 50 Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd. (monthly)

For Families of Indian Fighting Forces: Rs. 500 the Sialkot-Narowal Railway Co., Ltd., Agents: Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. (further donation), Rs. 58/11 the Indian staff of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Bombay (monthly).

Grand Total on Tuesday: Rs. 55,71,026-12-11.

Vile-Parle Khadi Mandir

The Secretaries, Khadi Mandir, Vile Parle, write:—

As usual the above institution celebrated the "National Week" from 6th April to 13th April, 1941, the main activities being organising Khadi Exhibitions in the suburbs and Khadi "Ferries" in every nook and corner of the suburban villages. The following figures of Khadi sales speak for themselves:—

Proceeds from sale at Khadi Mandir, Vile Parle Rs. 1,563/0/3. Proceeds from Khadi Feri in East Vile Parle, organised by Gujarati Stree Mandal Rs. 1,224/6. Proceeds from Khadi Feri in West Vile Parle and other Suburbs Rs. 1,152/6/6. Proceeds from Malad Khadi Exhibition Rs. 432/6/9. Total Rs. 4,372-3-6.

This year the Gujarati Stree Mandal of East Vile Parle took keen interest in Khaddar propaganda.

A small exhibition was organised at Malad lasting for three days. Valuable help was rendered by the Malad Mahila Mandal and other workers.

KARACHI,—The two-day election to the Sukkur Municipality on the joint electorate basis concluded to-day without incident.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY KARACHI PASSENGER SERVICE
We have pleasure in announcing to the public that we are resuming very shortly our passenger service between BOMBAY and KARACHI. For further particulars as to fares, timings, etc., please apply to Co.'s Head Office (Tel No. 25061, 2 3) Prince's Dock Office (Tel. No. 24086) or our Brokers Messrs. Kanji Jadhavji & Co.'s Office (Tel. No. 25744).
THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
Agents.
"Scindia House", Fort.
Bombay, 7th May 1941.

SWADESHI SUBSTITUTE FOR "COD LIVER OIL"

Bombay Industries Department Finds Oil From Liver Of Shark Equally Good

(From A Correspondent)

Lakhs of rupees are spent every year in India over the consumption of cod liver oil, as everywhere else in the world, because of the wonderful properties of that product. Supplies of the same have been stopped or considerably shortened owing to the war and it is but natural that efforts should be locally made wherever possible to find a substitute for the same.

The Industries Department of the Government of Bombay has discovered a simple method, after a series of experiments, of extracting oil from the liver of the shark, which is amply available on the Konkan Coast. The Industries Department had recently deputed Mr. P. N. Sharangdhar, to Ratnagiri to instruct local fishermen in this method. He made several demonstrations in the presence of about 500 fishermen from villages around in the Fish Curing Yard at Ratnagiri and has trained a number of people in the art of extracting liver oil. After about a week's stay at Ratnagiri, Mr. Sharangdhar proceeded to Vengurla on the same mission.

VITAMINS IN SHARK'S LIVER

The shark's liver is said to contain vitamins "A" and "D" in a great measure. It is said to weigh from a 1000 to 1500 pounds and his liver weighs up to 250 lbs. While Mr. Sharangdhar was carrying on his demonstrations, a shark weighing 750 lbs. was found to weigh 110 lbs. 40 lbs. of oil was extracted which in Indian weight means one and a half maund. Experts are known to have held the view that shark liver oil is qualitatively twice as good as cod liver oil. In other words, half a lb. of shark liver oil will be as good as a lb. of cod liver oil.

Government and industrialists would be well-advised, therefore, to organize its production on a large scale while yet the war is in progress, put this new industry on a firm basis, helping incidentally to alleviate the miseries of the unemployed, by supplying a new avenue of work for the people on the coast from Karwar to Cambay. In view of the fact that such quantities of cod liver oil as are available have become prohibitively costly, this new enterprise has very fair chances of success.

HAVE SENSE OF PROPORTION & VALUES

Gwyer Advises Students To Study Politics

DELHI, May 6.

"The hallmark of a University education ought to be a sense of proportion and a sense of values, observed Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, addressing the Convocation of the Delhi University to-day.

Students in Delhi, who will always be living, as it were, in the midst of great events, should be able more easily than most to realize what a sense of proportion and a sense of values really is, and to distinguish between the real thing and what is artificial or make-believe.

I cannot conceive a student in any capital city taking no interest in the politics of his country, for he lives in the very centre of politics; and I should be sorry indeed to think that any aspect of Indian politics failed to arouse the interest of the students of this University.

I hope that they will always study them and take the keenest interest in them, whether as an intellectual pursuit or with an ardent desire to play a part later on the public life of their country."

Referring to the future development of the Delhi University and the building improvements being planned Sir Maurice said that efforts were being made to transform it into a University worthy of the capital city of India.—A. P.

THEFT OF RS. 2½ LACS FROM MERCHANT

C. I. D. Investigating Diamond Dealer's Loss At Week-end

Property worth about Rs. 2½ lakhs was, it is reported, stolen from the house of a Parsi diamond merchant at Poona between Sunday night and Tuesday morning.

The Bombay Police have received information that there is reason to suspect that the culprits may have made for Bombay with the booty.

The C. I. D. it is learnt, are making enquiries.

RUIKER ARRESTED AND RELEASED

NAGPUR, May 7.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, the President of the Nagpur Textile Union, against whose acquittal by the District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur, the Local Government have filed an appeal in the Nagpur High Court was arrested this morning under a warrant issued by the High Court. Mr. Ruikar was later released on a personal bond for Rs. 50.

The appeal was admitted by the High Court yesterday.—A. P.

Fighting 'White Plague' In Baroda

The Information Officer, Baroda, in a Press Note states:—

"An important event in the year 1939/40 was the laying of the foundation stone for the Tuberculosis hospital and sanatorium in Baroda by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow. Proposals under discussion in the State for dealing with this disease received an impetus when Her Excellency inaugurated a comprehensive campaign for the whole of India.

The Baroda State Tuberculosis Association has been registered and to it has been transferred a sum of Rs. 2.11 lakhs, refunded out of the collections made in the State, for expenditure on local schemes. In addition, donations to the extent of 1.06 lakhs have been received towards general wards and independent cottages.

The buildings contemplated consist of a central administrative block with a pathological laboratory, an X-ray room, and an operation theatre. There will be besides two general private wards one for men and another for women patients, and also single and double room cottages. An open air pavilion and avenues and sheltered walks will be among the further amenities provided.

PAN SHOP-KEEPER FINED

"Court Must Give Effect To Intention Of Legislature"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Different Magistrates have given different Judgments on the point whether under the Shops & Establishments Act, shops where no persons are employed should be closed at 9 p.m.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta gave a test Judgment in a case in which a cutlery-merchant who has no employees was charged for keeping his shop open after 9 p.m. The Magistrate in his elaborate Judgment stated that all shops must close by 9 p.m.

A Panshop-keeper was placed before Mr. Muranjan for keeping his shop open after 9 p.m. and the Magistrate convicted the owner under the Act.

It will be remembered that Mr. M. A. F. Coelho acquitted a shopkeeper who had no employees under him on the ground that the definition of the word 'Employer' was un-English and was contrary to its dictionary meaning. One-man establishment was a contradiction in term and acquitted the accused under the charge, for keeping his shop open after 9 p.m. as the learned Magistrate was of the opinion that nothing in this Act applies to owners.

On May 2 Mr. I. A. Haji gave a test judgment in a case in which a 'Pan' shop-keeper who had no employees was charged under the Shops and Establishments Act on three counts viz., (1) for not closing his shop by 9 p.m., (2) not maintaining a visit book and (3) keeping a copy of the extract.

Mr. Haji, in the course of his judgment said that the word 'employer' as defined in the Act has a wider meaning than the dictionary meaning. According to the Magistrate the Legislature found the Dictionary meaning of the word 'employer' too narrow and unsuitable for what it was acting, and, therefore, defined it under Section 2(5).

In his judgment which runs to 21 pages, he has referred to various authorities as regards the interpretation of the words used in a Penal Enactment, and a necessity to give effect to the intention of the Legislature.

After referring to the Preamble, he opined that the Act was meant to regulate the hours of work in a shop and other Establishments and therefore, came to the conclusion that the provisions of the Act equally apply to the shops where no persons are employed.

The Defence Counsel had stated that the Act belonged to the protective type of the Legislation and that if the owner-managed shop like the one of his client be closed at 9 p. m., commerce and trade which constitute the wealth of a nation would suffer.

Fine For Violation Of Curfew

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Twenty-six persons who were arrested for violating Curfew Order by the City Police during the recent communal disturbances were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Police Court and were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to 5 or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment to-day.

To Stand Trial At Alipore

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Niranjan Singh Sardar Singh, editor of "Desh Darpan," a Calcutta paper, who was arrested in Bombay on May 4, under the Defence of India Rules, was directed to-day by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to appear before the Additional Magistrate at Alipore to stand his trial.

The accused was directed to enter into a bond of Rs. 1,000.

The anti-tuberculosis clinic opened in 1937 from the King George's Thanks Giving Fund continued its useful work of propaganda and treatment during the year. During the year 806 new cases and 4093 contacts were examined.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. Khadim Husain. 5-15 Gauhar Sultan. 5-30 Bheempalasi on Jaltarang. 5-40 Panna Bai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Mohammad Shafi. 6-30 Jaitsiri on Sarod. 6-40 Khadim Husain. 7 B. S. Thakur. 7-15 Crime and the Man, 2: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Gauhar Sultan. 7-45 Panna Bai, 8 Vagaries of the War: Talk. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Do Geet. 10 Bhajan Lal: Bhajan. 10-5 Panna Bai. 10-25 Chand Khan. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 7-55 Bunch of Bhajans. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 G. N. Joshi. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Ahmed Dilawar. 9-15 Instrumental duets. 9-25 Mira Bai Bhajan. 12-30 p.m. Musical mixture. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestras. 1-10 Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 6 Tomorrow. 5-5 A I R Quartet. 5-15 Thumri Tilang. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Ahmed Dilawar. 6-30 Children's Half-Hour (Hindustani). 7 Tamaro Radio Set: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Screen Hits. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 G. N. Joshi. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Books and authors: Review. 8-45 Sound news (Hindustani). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Play House.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Two Poems. 8-10 N. Ahmed: Thumri and Dadra. 8-25 to 8-40 Bhakt Kabirdas Bhajan. 8-50 Gujarati Garbas. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Anwar Bai. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Master Mohan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Dilruba solo: Khamaj. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Ahmed Dilawar. 9-15 G. N. Joshi. 9-30 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 9-50 A I R Sextet: Rajhanskankani. 10 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. New Aspirants in Rabindra Sangit. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Rabindra Sangit on Violin. 6 News in English. 6-5 A Special Talk on Rabindranath. 6-20 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Suprova Ghose. 7-10 Anil Das. 7-20 Hemanta Mukerjee. 7-40 Tomar Ananda Ol Elo Dware: Rabindra Sangit in Chorus. 7-50 Instrumental Duet. 9 Rabindra-Pratibha: Symposium. 8-20 Dhrupad Song from Rabindranath. 8-30 Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka: Orchestra. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 News Play. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 John Phillips and His Orchestra.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children (Tamil). 4-30 Leslie Hutchinson. 4-40 Grand Symphony Orchestra. 4-50 Desiree Ellinger: Soprano. 5 S. Swaminatnam. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 P. G. Venkatesan. 6-30 Kaalam Kettuppochu: Play in Tamil. 6-45 Pasupuleti Kannamba. 7 As it happens: Weekly review in Telugu of World events. 7-15 Commercial news. 7-50 T. R. Mahalingam: Flute. 8-55 Swamy Joins the Army, Episode 1: Sketch in English. 9-45 Topical Talk relay from B B C.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

8 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Shrimati M. Sulochana, 6 News in English. 6-5 Bequests. 6-30 For the Villages. 7 Background to the news. 7-15 Tala Vadya Katcheri. 7-30 Announcements. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 As in Madras. 9 Theme for a Play. 9-15 Interlude. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B

Bombay Yarn Quotations

HEDDE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, May 7

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 139	June 137	August	138
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 161	June 149	August	150
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 225 1/2	June 222	August	224
Yarn No. 40s October 329	June 325	August	327

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7

Bengal Fine	127-28
Berar	157-60
C. P. 1	189-91
C. P. 2	164-67
Khandesh	129-41
Muglai	144-47
Broach	252 57
Punjab S. G. 289 F	362-72
Punjab R. G. 289 F	337 42
Punjab R. G. 4 F	277-84

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	23 45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	13-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway. (Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-05
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Prediction Of 85 Per Cent Parity Loans

LARGE BUSINESS IN TEXTILES

Heavy Speculative Buying Flares Up N. Y. Cotton Market

BOMBAY, May 7.

There was extensive speculative buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Tuesday on Washington predictions of congressional approval of 85 per cent loans. There was Wall Street and New Orleans buying and prices registered a record rise of about two dollars per bale.

Whatever may be the final decision of the Congress regarding possible loans on the next year's American cotton, the market position is greatly weakened and we are entitled to a natural reaction any moment. Thus it will be advisable to secure profits on all purchases.

The New York Cotton Exchange Services cables:

"Trade uncertain whether Fulmer loan rate indicates fifteen-sixteenths inch rate Gulf Ports 12 cents gross weight or 13 cents. Unfinished cloth sales large. Business down and Commodities firmer."

It will be seen that there is no clarification of 12 or 13 loans as well as the staple and even the Congress has to decide between 75 and 85 per cent. Until these points are cleared it will be advisable to have no business.

A cable dated 5th instant from New York states that besides the Senate Agriculture Committee's unanimous approval of 85 per cent parity loans which virtually assures at least 75 per cent, bullish factors for cotton included the strength and activity of textiles with last week's sales of 70 to 80 million yards and numerous complaints of wetness delaying crops especially in the West Fresh buying, including speculative, readily absorbed heavy New Orleans profit-taking. Loan repossessions upto April 28 are reported at 1,351,000 bales.

The "Daily News Record" forecasts the acreage 25,178,000 and the International Statistical Bureau at 25,353,000 acres.

With prospects of higher loan American cotton growers will do their best to increase production. Moreover loan cotton is showing handsome profits to cotton growers and before the arrival of the new American cotton crop, large quantities will be called back and perhaps, the statistical situation will ease eventually.

There is bound to be some lull in the dry goods market after the recent heavy purchases and we feel that present prices are not far from the top. Even if 85 per cent loan indicating 13.60 cents level is granted, the market position is getting overbought.

Cotton prices advanced on Washington predictions of congressional approval of 85 per cent loans and on the strength of stocks. Chicago grains advanced on persistent talk of 85 per cent parity loans and apprehension of possible rust damage after additional rains in the South-West.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at decline of one point with July 11.74 which was the highest level. There was persistent buying through the session and July advanced to 12.10 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 32 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 32 points at 12.29c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm with active buying and closed at a rise of 31 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points at 11.92c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (3 p.m.) ..... 12.10+35

New York July lowest (10-16 a.m.) ..... 11.74—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton Washington advices indicate 85 per cent parity loan or 13.60 interior. Bullish sentiment increasing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 6

May	12.05+32
July	12.08+33
October	12.19+39
December	12.21+35
January	12.23+37
March	12.20+34
Middling Spot	12.29+32

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 6

May	12.12+31
July	12.17+35
October	12.27+37
December	12.28+34
January	12.26+36
March	12.28+36
Middling Spot	11.92+35

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 6

11 a.m. call. Noon call

May	11.85
July	11.89
October	11.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 6

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	nil.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 7

The local market failed to show any concern over an overnight rise of 37 points in New York cotton futures. It was freely talked that heavy tenders will be made and naturally the market was reluctant with moderate business.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 233 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 239. At this level there was some liquidation in old Broach and J/A delivery declined to Rs. 230/8. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 233/8. Old Broach A/M contract was firm at Rs. 263 and after declining to Rs. 257 improved to Rs. 260. New Broach A/M after declining to Rs. 206 advanced to Rs. 212. The tone of the market was very steady.

At this level there was moderate selling and prices declined to Rs. 231/8 but under renewed buying improved to Rs. 234/8. At this level there was increased selling by Khelavalas and prices declined to Rs. 229/8. The market again improved and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH—			
April/May 1941	Rs.	257	8 0
July/August		231	4 0
April/May 1942		212	4 0
FINE M G OOMRA—			
May		161	8 0
July		163	0 0
December/January		167	8 0
F G M G BENGAL—			
May		123	0 0
July		125	8 0
December/January		133	0 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	85	97,628	53,429
Central India	.....	134,215	105,791
Barsi and Nagar	123	108,214	110,952
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	41,053	46,392
Berar	594	355,928	305,776
Central Provinces	.....	74,746	73,954
Total Oomras	802	811,784	696,294
Dholeras	966	81,285	76,520
N W Provinces	.....	1,306	25,388
Rajputana	.....	5,496	31,206
Sind-Punjab	1,014	500,256	331,744
Broach	4,173	202,316	388,999
Coompta & Dharwar	1,225	75,886	29,325
Westerns-Northerns	334	68,393	24,064
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	104	2,615	1,342
Total	8,618	1,749,577	1,604,968
Arrived by road to 1st May 1941	.....	283,133	246,387

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, May 7

Wheat September	0 7 3
Linseed September	0 10 3
Groundnuts August	2 14 0
Castorseeds September	3 8 0
Cottonseeds September	1 14 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 4 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 14 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 2 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 8 6

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, May 7

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
From Bond Rs. 10-12-0
Shipment March Rs. 9-6-0 F B H
Shipment May Rs. 9-6-0 F B H
Shipment June Rs. 9-4-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-11-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-12-0 to 16-0-0
Tone:—Steady

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 7

	To-day	Total
Broach	53050	91450
Bengal	1850	3000
Oomra	7800	15450

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 2nd day of May 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	11,00,30,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	251,57,61,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18,12,19,000
Total Notes issued	280,70,10,000
Total Liabilities	280,70,10,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 54.583 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	...
Sterling Securities	108,79,95,000
Total of A.	153,21,38,000
B. Rupee Coin	36,16,70,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	91,32,02,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	280,70,10,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 2nd May 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,01,99,000
(2) Government of Burma	1,66,07,000
(3 Other Government Accounts	5,40,03,000
(b) Banks	26,74,05,000
(c) Others	6,23,07,000
Bills Payable	60,55,000
Other Liabilities	4,37,71,000
Rupees	61,03,47,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,71,25,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	29,05,000
Rupee Coin	6,35,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,40,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	94,90,000
Balances held abroad*	35,13,09,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,50,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,25,000
Investments	7,87,99,000
Other Assets	1,44,19,000
Rupees	61,03,47,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		129	127	125	123
M G Punjab		129	127	125	123
M G Rajputana		134	132	130	128
M G Oomra No. 3	167	164	161	158	
M G C P No. 1	199	196	193	190	
M G C P No. 2	177	174	171	168	
M G Broach No. 2		265	262	259	256
M G Punjab-Ameri		305	302	299	296
M G Surat		376	373	370	367
M G Rajpipla		371	368	365	362
M G Navsar		386	383	380	377

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 7

Linseed May	5 1 6
Linseed September	5 5 3
Wheat May	3 15 0
Wheat September	4 1 3

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, May 7

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 72 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 79 4 0

Tone:—Dull.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-4.
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-9
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 107-15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-4
3 per cent War Bonds 104-9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1954/55 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1950 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1941 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Firm

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 7

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	30	0 0
Highest		30	4 0
Lowest		29	14 0
Closing		30	2 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		19	15 0
Highest		20	2 0
Lowest		19	15 0
Closing		20	1 3
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		27	9 0
Highest		28	0 0
Lowest		27	7 0
Closing		27	15 6
Groundnuts August—			
Opening		29	3 0
Highest		29	8 0
Lowest		29	0 6
Closing		29	6 6
Castorseeds September—			
Opening		31	12 0
Highest		32	2 0
Lowest		31	10 6
Closing		31	13 0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening		20	11 3
Highest		20	14 6
Lowest		20	10 9
Closing		20	13 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 6

Broach A/M highest 265 lowest 257 1/2 closing 257 1/2

Broach J/A highest 232 1/2 lowest 226 1/2 closing 229 1/4

Broach A/M 1942 highest 208 1/2 lowest 204 1/2 closing 206 1/4

Oomra May highest 158 lowest 157 closing 157 1/4

Oomra July highest 159 lowest 158 closing 158 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 162 1/2 lowest 161 1/2 closing 161 1/2

Bengal May highest 123 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Bengal July highest 125 lowest 123 1/2 closing 124 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 132 1/2 lowest 130 closing 132 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 193 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 305 cent points at 331

New Broach A/M below New York March 406 cent points at 331

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 7

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 three months
Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4
Banks buying T T 330; D D 328 1/2

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T 303; D D 304
Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56
Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 1/2

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4; D D not quoted

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4
Banks buying T T 131; D D 131

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T 123; D D 123
Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T 158; D D 158
Banks buying T T 155; D D 155

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T 19 3/4; D D 18 3/4
Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35
Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55

CROSS RATES:—
London/New York Dol. 4 02 1/2-3 1/2
London/Montreal Dol. 4.43/47
London/Java Glds. 7.58/62
London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/2
London/Berne Fcs. 17.30/40
London/Stockholm K 16.85/95
Singapore/London Sh. 2/4 5/32-7/32
Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London Sh. 0/3 3/8
Mexico/London Pes 19.5 21.5
Lisbon/London Esc 99.80-100.20
New York/London Dol. 4.03 1/4

JAPAN:—
Bank's buying 60 days st. 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8/8/0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 6

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 14

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 6

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe May/June quoted	20/9
Wheat Barletta Russo May/June quoted	21
Wheat South Australian May/June quoted	27/6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 6

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

Further Small Improvement In Share Bazar

HIGHER PRICES ATTRACT MODERATE SELLING

Undertone Steady

Bombay, May 7

In sympathy with firmness of raw cotton and higher Wall Street advices, the local share bazar opened steady and declined few points under scattered selling. At the decline there was moderate demand and prices again hardened. Cotton Mill shares displayed underlying strength and Tata Steel shares also improved. The market was very steady with moderate business. Towards the close there was moderate selling.

Wall Street market rallied vigorously on short covering and investment buying on the theory that the recent selling was over done with profit-taking comfortably absorbed. The market closed strong notwithstanding the bearishness of tax prospects, burst of strength of confmodities was stimulating. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1 3/8 at 53 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 3/4 up at 24 1/8 dollars.

Large orders for cloth are pouring in and the industrial outlook remains favourable but the rise in raw cotton prices will considerably reduce the margin of profits on fresh business of finer counts while the outlook for coarse count remains encouraging. The local share bazar is now adjusting the liquidated position and while it will be difficult to recover to previous high levels, but further moderate improvement is not unlikely.

In the local market Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1785 and after declining to Rs. 1765 improved to Rs. 1790 but again reacted to Rs. 1777. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 369 and after declining to Rs. 361 advanced to Rs. 367 and finally steadied at Rs. 363/8. Bombay Dyeing shares reacted to Rs. 1020 after advancing to Rs. 1027. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 135/8 and Bombay Burmas were done at Rs 437/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 7

Bombay Dyeing (1012/8) 1022 1020 1013 1027 1020
Century (388) 385 381 392 389
Central India (282) 285 283 290 285 286
Kohinoor (391) 395 389 398 394
New Great (360) 374 370 383 380
Simplex (96) 98 97 99 98 97
Swadeshi (263) 267 279 276 274
Associated Cement (135) 136/8 135/12 137 135/8
Andhra (1885) 1585
Tram Ord (132/8) 132/8
Tata Hydro (175) 175
Tata Power (1565) 1565
T Steel Defd (1760) 1785 1770 1775 1765 1790 1775
T Steel Ord (360) 364 362 363 361 367 363/8 364
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (146) 146/4
Bellapur (202) 202 205 204/8
B Steam (305) 305
B Burma (427/8) 435 430 445 437 438

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

18th Week (ended May 6th)	
1939	13,243,600
1940	15,493,220
1941	18,864,300
Total for 18 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1939	244,970,200
1940	231,392,920
1941	324,689 500

For the calendar month of April 1941, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 80,619,800 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 69,247,197.

6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	215	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	146	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	.....	753	12
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	101	4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	...	101	4
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	...	51	8
5 p.c. Sholapur	.....	71	2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 7

Yesterday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/4 at New York.

London silver prices seem to have stabilised around 23 1/2d. for Spot and 23 1/2d for forward. There was negligible trade demand which was filled by production sales.

New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/8. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was also unchanged at Rs. 62-10-3. The local was quietly steady with very little business and quotations were as under:—

GOLD		
Ready	Rs.	42 12 0
Vaishakh		42 12 6
Jeth		42 13 6
Sovereigns		28 14 6
SILVER		
Ready		62 15 0
Vaishakh		62 15 0
Jeth		63 0 0

LONDON SILVER	London, May 6
Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD	London, May 6
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, May 7.

100 Ahm. Advance	.....	278	2
250 BOMBAY DYEING	...	1020	0
100 CENTURY	...	389	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	.....	286	0
100 COLABA	...	166	0
100 Coorla	.....	100	0
250 David	.....	37	8
250 Dawn	.....	322	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	...	0 13	6
100 FINLAY	...	180	0
100 GOKAK X.D.	.....	194	0
1000 Hindustan	...	2190	0
100 Indore	.....	74	8
100 Khatau	.....	131	4
100 KOHINOOR	.....	394	0
250 LAXMI X.D.	.....	456	0
100 MORARJI	.....	205	0
250 Model	.....	83	0
50 MYSORE	.....	110	0
200 NEW GREAT	...	380	0
100 Oosmanshani	.....	60	0
100 Phoenix	.....	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	...	82	0
1000 Sholapur	.....	2825	0
50 SIMPLEX	.....	97	0
100 SWADESHI	.....	274	0
100 SWAN	.....	176	8
500 Vishnu X.D.	.....	1206	4
1000 Westerrn	.....	1130	0
BANKS			
50-100 BARODA	...	106	12
25-50 CENTRAL	...	41	12
500 IMPERIAL	.....	1515	0
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	...	372	8
50-100 India	.....	137	0
100 RESERVE BANK	.....	102	8
5 UNION	.....	6	5
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCITED	...	135	12
INSURANCE			
100 Empire	.....	652	8
15-100 JUPITER	.....	13	8
20 Mercantile	.....	62	8
15-75 NEW INDIA	...	41	12
200 Oriental	.....	3880	0
10-50 Vulcan	.....	8	4
ELECTRIC			
100 AHMD. OLD	...	175	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	...	1885	0
10 AJMER	.....	11	15
50 BUMBAY TRAM	.....	132	8
100 Bombay Suburban	.....	185	0
10 Broach	.....	13	2
100 Karachi	...	215	4
100 Poona	...	216	4
100 Surat	.....	176	4
100 TATA HYDRO	.....	175	0
1000 TATA POWER	.....	1565	0
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Frantij	...	862	8
100 C Province	.....	104	12
100 Dhond Baramati	.....	104	4
100 Gujarat	.....	100	0
100 Mandra Bhon	.....	104	0
100 Pachora Jamner	.....	63	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	.....	103	0
500 Tapti Valley	.....	646	4
MININGS			
9 Burma Coporation	.....	4	2
10 Indian Copper	...	1	15
10 Indian Iron and Steel	.....	27	11
10 SHIVRAJPUR	.....	29	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	...	775	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	...	364	0
10 Steel Corporation	...	17	0
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK	.....	542	8
10 Air Services	.....	5	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	204	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	695	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	.....	305	0
125 B. Burma	.....	438	12
50 B. Burma Cont.	.....	150	0
8sh Br. B. Petrol	...	3	3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	.....	86	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	...	126	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	...	44	0
100 Indian Radio Def.	...	530	0
100 Indian Radio Ord	.....	525	0
100 Port Canning	.....	87	8
30 PREMIER CON.	.....	86	0
15 SCINDIA	.....	19	4
25 Tata Oil	.....	38	0
100 Wimco	...	204	0
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	1540	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	...	313	12
7 p.c Bom. Tram (T F.)	...	75	12
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	.....	637	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	.....	116	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	...	108	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	.....	154	6
7 1-2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1571	4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 7

Following higher Wall Street advices, the market opened higher and thereafter moved irregularly within a narrow range. Tata Deferreds opened at 1740 and initially declined to 1720 but later advanced to 1750 closing finally at 1730. Tata Ordinaries opened at 361-8 and, after touching 359 8, improved to 364 reacting to 360 again at the close. Bombay Dyeings were somewhat steadier at 985. Indian Irons were quoted higher at 28-

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York : May 7.

Previous closing	12.08
To-day's opening	12.14
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	12.07
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 257/4
Broach July/August	Rs. 231/0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 212/0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : May 7.

New York cotton continued to show further strength on renewed speculative support and outside buying, but thereafter operators became hesitant. Trading in July began at 12.14, i.e. 6 points higher than the last closing. Prices improved on trade and speculative buying, but demand thereafter subsided with movements very restricted.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (11.76/76) 12.14/13
July (11.76/76) 12.15/14
October (11.63/82) 12.29/29

LONDON COMMODITIES

London : May 7.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta May June (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4 quoted) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal May June (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee May (£47) £47
Lightning May (£43) £43

RUBBER

Spot 1/4d buyer.
Forward July/Sept. 14 1/8d value.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£269 1/4 buyers; £269 1/2 sellers) £270 1/4 buyers; £270 3/4 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£52) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
Improved Sentiment

CALCUTTA : May 7.

There was all-round better feeling in Stock Exchange at the opening and the volume of business was fair. Coals, teas, jutes and Government securities—all were in good demand. Speculative engineering issues and popular miscellaneous industrials also improved.

Government securities : 3 per cent G P 61/5 s lot, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/11, 3 1/2 per cent G P 94/14, 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/4, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/15, 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 107/2 s lot

Banks : Imperial fully paid 1538, Punjab National Bank fully paid 140, Punjab National Bank Contg. 54, Reserve Bank 102/8.

Railway : Sara Serajganj Rly 104.

Cottons : Dunbar 188, Elgin Mills ord 185, New Victoria ord 2/1.

Coals : Amalgamated 25, Bengal 345, Burrakur 12/6, Central Kurkend pref 111 ex-div s lot, Churulia 1/10, East Indian 16/2, Mundulpur 9/11, Nazira 7/4, Pench Valley 32/10.

Jutes : Anglo-India 307, Bally 209 ex-div, Budge Budge 339, Gourepore ord 648, Howrah 49/4, India 29/8, Kamarhatty 456, Meghna 40/12, National 20/15, Nuddea 55, Orient 174, Rameshwara 4/8, Union 357, Waverley pref 47/8.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corpn 4/2, Consolidated Tin 2/3, Indian Copper 1/15, Burn and Co ord 352 s lot, Hukumchand Steel ord 11, Hukumchand Steel Defd 2/6, Indian Malleable Casting ord 6/14, Indian St Wagon ord 60, Indian Iron and Steel 27/13, Kumardhubi Eng ord 4/1, Kumardhubi Eng pref 115 s lot, Steel Corpn ord 16/13, Steel Corpn pref 117/8, B I Corpn ord 4/3, British Burma Petrol 3/4, Mysore Paper 13/12, Sree Gopal Paper 10/10, Star Paper 10, Titaghur Paper pref ord 5/1, Titaghur Paper ord 15/6, Indian General Navgn ord 75, Buland Sugar 15/10, Murree Brewery 14/8.

Teas : Bishnauth 24/2 s odd lot, Dauracherra 9/12, Hoolungooria 160, Loobah 4/10, Tezpore 7/12, New Chumta 29/4.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EXPORTS

Bombay : May 7.

1775 bags linseed Vaid Bros Ltd; 2334 bgs linseed Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 572 bags linseed Premji Haridas and Co; 1000 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 4744 bags linseed M Bhuta and Co; 1920 bags grdnut seed M Bhuta and Co; 373 dms magnesium chloride The Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd; 320 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 333 bags gum S D Dharsi; 465 bags gum Mepani Bros; 67 bls cotton pcegoods Grindlay and Co Ltd; 277 bags almond kernals A W and Y G Zaddeh; 40 bls D/s goat skins Cox and Kings (Agts) Ltd; 605 bags linseed Kishan Prasad and Co Ltd; 5835 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 bls raw cotton Nissho Co Ltd; 1000 bls raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd; 17 bls cow hides tanned M Esmail; 10 bls cow hides tanned M R Abdulla; 51 bls sheep skin tanned Karimbhai Lalbhai; 350 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 171 bls cotton pcegoods Advani Bros.

Bombay : May 7.

IMPORTS

140 cases cotton pcegoods, 1533 c/s whisky, 140 cases wine, 2645 c/s beer, 80 c/s Ale, 453 c/s Stout, 133 c/s preserves, 600 loose C I cisterns, 164 c/s San Fireclayware, 179 b.s felt base floor covering, 120 dms sodium sulphide, 100 c/s carbonate of ammonia, 2600 lse asbestos cement pipes, 46 dms cattle dips 136 dms Tannic acid, 50 c/s lump carbonate of ammonia, 67 dms bichromate of soda, 226 dms sodium hydrosulphite, 110 c/s provision and confectionery, 393 c/s biscuits, 624 pkgs dyes and colours, 40 casks Barium nitrate, 1611 pcs San earthenware, 83 c/s Talc powder, 87 pcs steel tubes, 164 loose pneum tyres 200 pcs empty steel cylinders, 80 bdls steel glint rings, 516 lse C I valves and parts, 308 c/s rayon yarn, 40 bags shoe nails, 250 D/bgs fire clay, 75 dms zinc chloride, 4558 pcs fire bars, 90 kegs Mercine glaze powder, 6446 cts tiles, 391 bags broken tiles, 40 lse M steel bars, 5000 lse fire clay bricks, 240 dms ammonium bicarbonate, 2200 bags cut nails, 120 dms powdered bisulphite soda, 395 dms pitch 40 bags sodium silicofluoride 50 bags monammonium phosphate, 100 lse galvd steel sheet, 500 D/bags steel rose head nails, 53 c/s rivets, 375 bags M S cut nails, 491 bags empty glass bottles, 68 c/s switch board and parts, 1764 bdls M S hoops, 274 tin leather finish, 34 bdls copper rods, 31 casks polishing soap, 85 c/s screws, 159 cts mill boards, 126 bdls steel angles, 56 trs cotton ropes, 1511 pkgs machinery and parts, 75 pkgs water tube boiler fittings, 30 cts looms, 2220 lse covers, tubes, spacers and trusses, 299 dms paint, 51 c/s leather cloth, 738 bags Stearine, 2020 bdls steel hoops, 160 bags bottles, 200 c/s iron boot protectors, 56 c/s stampings, 245 c/s cigarettes, 120 c/s cordial 75 c/s tobacco, 132 bags gum, 50 bags Codds bottle, 320 c/s common salt, 1000 bags soda ash, 2227 bags caustic soda, 1582 ctns accumulators, 1184 bdls M S wire, 1198 dms bleaching powder, 500 dms bicarb soda, 130 bgs Muriate of ammonia, 264 boxes window glass 2039 bdls steel baling hoops, 150 lse Rly wagon buffers, 71 pkgs cycles and parts, 35 cts earthenware, 40 dms insulated cable, 220 c/s copper wire, 100 kegs Hyposulphite crystals 31 c/s paper tubes, 60 bls cotton wool unmed, 55 c/s bobbins, 49 bls cotton fents.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : May 7.

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : May 7.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : May 7.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London : May 7.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23-1/2d nil.
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil

LONDON GOLD

London : May 7.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.30
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8) 0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : May 7.

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York : May 7.

Following are the New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors (dol 37 3/8) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/2) dol 24 5/8
U. S. Steel Common (dol 53 1/8) dol 54 1/8
U. S. Steel Preference dol 119 1/2

Consumption Of Indian Cotton

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India, based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States :—

Following is the consumption in bales of 400 lbs. net :—

British India : During March 1941, 243,093; during March 1940, 159,959; Since 1st Sept. 1940, 1,685,587; during the corresponding period last year, 1,418,676.

Indian States : During March 1941, 53,245; during March 1940, 45,196; Since 1st Sept. 1940 358,791; during the corresponding period last year, 324,996.

Total—India : During March 1941, 296,335; during March 1940, 205,155; since 1st Sept. 1940, 2,044,378; during the corresponding period last year, 1,743,672.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 6-5-41	3537000	1340000
Receipts yesterday 6-5-41	17000	6000
Export to date 6-5-41	898000	594000
Stock at Ports 2-5-41	3356000	2657000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-5-41	2799000	2406000
Stock at Liverpool 2-5-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 2-5-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 2-5-41	10497000	12821000
Quantity out of sight 2-5-41	.....	.....

All-India Weather Report

POONA : May 7.

Rain accompanied by thunderstorm has been widespread and locally heavy in Assam. Thundershowers also occurred at a few stations in Bengal and Mysore while isolated thunderstorms are reported from Southeast Madras, Malabar and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are : Cherrapunji 11 inches; Gauhati 7, Silchar 6, Tezpur 1, Shillong, Bangalore, Ootacamund 3/4, Dibrugarh, Chittagong 1/2, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Mymensingh, Kodaikanal 1/4 each.

Temperatures still continue 5 to 11 deg. Fahrenheit higher than usual in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast until 8th evening : Thundershowers will be widespread and locally heavy in Assam and occur at a number of stations in North and Southeast Bengal. Scattered thunderstorms are also likely in Southwest Bengal, Kashmir, Malabar, Mysore, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan. Temperatures may rise slightly along and near the North-West Frontier.

Earthquake Report : An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 22 hrs. and 30 mins. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 6th May.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-5-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.014 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees 0.2 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.0 degrees 2.7 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 74 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8
Earthquake report : An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1450 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 22h. 30m. I.S.T. on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 7-5-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AGARTALA, May 7.—The Maharaja of Cooch-Behar has remitted to the Maharaja of Tripura a sum of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the victims of the recent riots in Dacca. The Publicity Officer of Agartala informs that the total amount received for refugees is Rs. 18,630.—United Press.

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London : May 7.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : May 7.

London Stock Exchange maintained a firm tone.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London : May 7.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 3/8) £78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 3/8) £104 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 3/4
New War Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-9) 10-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (30-4½) 30-4½
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (17-4 1/2) 17-6
Imperial Chemicals (30-3) 30-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (47 6) 47-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£49 1/2) £49 1/2
Dundee Rubber (32-9) 33-0
Unilever Ordinary (20-3) 20-3
Ford Motors (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£63) £62 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (85-0) 86-3
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (91-3) 91-3
P and O Def (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2
Distillers (62-9) 62-9
Bredfords Dye (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-6
J and P Coates (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-7 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-5) 2-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-0) 15-0
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 39 1/2) dol 39 7/8
Indian Iron (41-3) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (28-9) 29 4 1/2
Empire of India (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (13-10 1/2) 13-9
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-9) 24-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (16 10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (6-1 1/2) 6-0
Rio Tintos (£7) £7
East Rand Properties (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (48-9) 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold (65-7 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (21-3) 21-3
Union Corporation (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Anglo-India (26-3) 26-3
Burma Oil (44-4 1/2) 46-3
Mexican Eagle (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Shell Transport (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 1/4) £33 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 7/8) £12 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Def (£10 1/8) £9 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£126) £126
London Transport 'C' (£30) £30

Confidence Returning To Bihar Villages

Round-up Of Habituals & Bad Characters Has Desired Effect

BIHAR SHARIF, May 7.

Confidence is now returning among the panic stricken villagers in Bihar sub-division after one week of communal rioting in which 30 were killed and 97 injured.

The situation in Bihar Sharif town from where the trouble started has improved immensely.

So far, 600 people have been taken into custody and it is stated that a large number of them are either habitual criminals or noted bad characters.

Property estimated at fifty thousand rupees has been either looted or damaged by the rioters.

The police force in the subdivision has been reinforced with 800 armed police.

On behalf of the Provincial Congress, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has proceeded to the villages with 40 workers with a view to promoting communal harmony. These workers will be divided into batches of five and circles of villages would be allotted to each batch.

Non-arrested satyagrahis in the sub-division have been called up and asked to go about the villages preaching communal unity.—A. P.

WILL CURFEW BE LIFTED?

Yet another day (and it is now more than a week) has passed without any untoward incident and complete confidence has returned to city business circles.

It is felt that the Curfew Order may now be safely lifted without prejudice to city's normal life.

Heart Of Mahatma Is Weeping, Says Mahadev Desai

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

"We are meeting under the shadow of communal riots over which the heart of Mahatma Gandhi is weeping and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's grieved in jail," declared Mr. Mahadev Desai opening a new surgical hospital in Ahmedabad named after the late Seth Lallubhai Gordhandas, a mill agent, out of whose trust the hospital is started on a missionary basis.

Concluding he appealed to Indian medical men to emulate the spirit of service which actuated missionary doctors while deprecating the latter's proselytizing zeal.—A. P.

CUSTOMS BEAT E. B. RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Cutsoms played surprisingly well this evening to beat a strong Eastern Bengal Railway side by three goals to one.

The police were forced to a division of points in their match against Sporting Union on the Mohun Bagan Ground. No goals were scored.

The Aryans, winners of the I. F. A. shield, beat a British Infantry Regiment by two goals to one on the Calcutta ground, after an exciting first half when the score was one all.—A. P.

Notice On Karachi Labour Leaders

KARACHI, May 7.

As a sequel to the strike declared by the workers of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, notices have been served on six Labour leaders of Karachi under section 144 Cr.P.C. by the District Magistrate, asking them not to organise any meeting in connection with the strike for a period of seven days.—United Press.

CURFEW IN AHMEDABAD EXTENDED

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

The District Magistrate has extended the curfew order, at present in force within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. by seven days from May 9 in view of "the danger of rioting in Ahmedabad city and the danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of public tranquillity."—A. P.

CAWNPORE COMPLETELY QUIET
Prohibitory Order Withdrawn

CAWNPORE, May 7.

The prohibitory order, under section 144 Cr. P. C., and the Curfew Order which were promulgated during the communal riots, which broke out on April 28, have been withdrawn by the District Magistrate to-day, the city is now said to be completely quiet and normal.—A. P.

SITUATION IN DACCA

DACCA, May 7.

One stray assault took place last night near the Dhakeswari Temple, but since then, no incident has been reported till midday today. Military have also been posted on Madan Basak Road —A P.

SIX SUNNIS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, May 7.

Six Sunnis were again arrested in the City to day when they were found reciting "Madhesahaba" publicly.—A. P.

NADKARNI CUP

Jagannath Fishermen Enter Final

St. Francis Lose By Three Goals To Nil

The first semi-final in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament was played off at the Cooperage on Wednesday, the contending parties being the Jagannath Fishermen and St. Francis Sports Club. The Fishermen gained the verdict by three goals to nil.

The contest was not as thrilling as it was expected to be. The Fishermen had practically their own way except in the matter of scoring. They missed umpteen chances, some of them were from close quarters, always shooting beside the mark. The St. Francis, on the other hand, were unable to cope with the concerted moves of their opponents. They therefore directed their attention to spoiling tactics. The score of three goals notched against them does not by any means indicate the run of play. The Fishermen were good for many more, were they accurate enough in their shooting. The winners will have to improve this department a good deal if they expect to beat either the Y.M.C.A. or the B.E.S.T. in the final on Saturday.

TWO PENALTIES

Right from the kick-off, the Fishermen took charge of the attacking operations and raided the St. Francis goal at frequent intervals. But their shooting was so poor that they could not hit the target. Midway through the initial half, they were awarded a spot kick one of the defenders having handled the ball in the prohibited area. Jairam took the kick and made no mistake. A few minutes later another penalty came their way for a similar offence. Jairam converted the kick again. This seemed to put out the St. Francis a little. The Fishermen however could not make further headway by the time the interval came.

FISHERMEN'S MISTAKE

In the second half, the Fishermen made the mistake of drawing one of their attackers to the intermediate line which spoilt all their attacking movements. As the St. Francis were playing with ten men due to an injury to one of their number, they could have overrun them, had they played their usual game. It was a ding-dong affair, the ball travelling rather irresponsibly at times. After several attempts, they were rewarded with a third goal. Ramchandra their outside right, shoved it into the net when he was unmarked. There was no further score. The Fishermen ran out victorious by three goals to nil.

RESULT:

JAGANNATH FISHERMEN 3 goals
ST. FRANCIS Nil

TEAMS:

JAGANNATH FISHERMEN: Vithal; Dharma and P. T. Koli, Mahadeo Jairam and D. K. Koli; Ramchandra, Jagannath, Hari, Pandurang and Bhagat.

ST. FRANCIS: C. Dias; J. D'Cruz and S. Mascarenhas; D. Fernandez, D. Jovenian and E. Falian; L. Fernandes, J. Periera, J. Pinto, J. D'Souza and M. Cordoz.

Referee: B. Anchan.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL.

5-45 p.m.: Y.M.C.A. vs B.E.S.T.

Illustrated News

BEIGHTON CUP HOCKEY SPECIAL

The Illustrated News Special Edited and published by Mr. Satya Roy, 7, Muralidhra Sen Lane, Calcutta. Price 4 as.

The Beighton Cup Hockey Special of the Illustrated News contains several interesting articles from the pens of those who are well-known in the hockey world of India. "Control of hockey in India" by Dr. A. C. Chatterjee Hon. Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation "Hockey In India" by Swami Jagannath, "Age does not matter in sports" by Harbail Singh, "The game of hockey and how it should be played" by H. S. Peters are the prominent features of the issue.

It is indeed creditable on the part of the publishers to continue the publication in its usual form, despite the present abnormal conditions.

J. C. M.

EXTRA RACES FOR WAR FUND

LUCKNOW, May 7.

The Lucknow Race Club has arranged to run an extra Gymkhana meeting in aid of War Fund on Thursday May 8 and on Saturday May 10.—A. P.

Internment For Three

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Mr. Anil Roy, Mr. Madan Das and Mr. Kalachand Chakravarty, have been asked under the Defence of India Rules to remain within the province of Bengal, Hooghly and Bakarganj Districts respectively with the usual conditions.—United Press.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE MATCHES

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Customs 3 E. B. Railway 1.
Sporting Union nil Police nil.
Aryans two. A British Regiment one.—A. P.

Madras Hockey Tournament

MADRAS : May 7.

In the third round of the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey Tournament the Anglo-Indian Sports Club beat the Mylapore Indians this evening by 5 goals to nil.—A.P.

DELHI & DISTRICT CRICKET ASSOCIATION

NEW DELHI, May 7.

At the annual general meeting of Delhi and District Cricket Association held at the Willingdon Pavilion, New Delhi to-night, Mr. A. S. de Mello was unanimously re-elected President of the Association for the current year and Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed was re-elected Honorary Secretary.—A. P.

The Palestine Government has removed quarantine restrictions on account of cholera against arrivals by air from Bombay, Karachi and Madras.

No Longer Congress Councillors

Kripalani's Action Against Madras City Fathers

MADRAS, May 7.

Instructed by Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya J. B. Kripalani has sent a telegram to Mr. R. R. Dalavai, Madras District Congress Agent, asking him to declare all members, who have not so far resigned their seats according to the Congress mandate and are attending the Madras Corporation meetings, to have ceased to be Congress Councillors of the Corporation forthwith.

Accordingly Mr. R. R. Dalavai has declared that twelve Congress members of the Corporation, including Mr. K. Venkatswami Naidu, Deputy President of the Madras Council, and Mr. P. M. Adikesavalu Naicker, M. L. A. who have been released from jail, have ceased to be Congress members of the Corporation.—United Press.

Convictions In Madras

MADRAS, May 7.

Eight Congressmen were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

Of these, Dr. K. Bashyam, a registered medical practitioner, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month. He was placed in "A" class.

The remaining seven Satyagrahis were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and placed in "C" class.—A. P.

Prisoner Convicted Again

VELLORE, May 7.

Mr. M. R. Venkatarama Iyer, Advocate, Madras, who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in Vellore Jail under the Defence of India Act, was sentenced to-day to 18 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in default further six months' R. I. for being in possession of objectionable literature. He is placed in "A" class.—A. P.

Benares Arrests

BENARES, May 7.

Messrs. Ram Lekhan Lal and Ram Sanker Lal, office secretaries of the District and City Congress Committees respectively, were arrested to-day in consequence of searches made by the police in the offices of the D. C. C. on March 25, last.—A. P.

Arrests At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 7.

Twenty Satyagrahis, on their way to Delhi on foot from Gorakhpur, were arrested at Lucknow yesterday under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Ashram For Unarrested Satyagrahis

ALMORA, May 7.

"To train unarrested Satyagrahis in the ethics of non-violence and constructive programme, Ashrams will shortly be opened in different parts of the district," says the "dictator" of the Almora District Satyagraha Committee.

It is further stated that out of the 600 Satyagrahis who offered themselves for arrest since April 1, only a small portion has been arrested. The rest are still free.

An Ashram of the proposed nature has already been started where fifty Satyagrahis are receiving training in spinning and constructive work.—A. P.

Police Searches In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The police searched yesterday the residence of Messrs. Mohit Kumar Banerji and Basant Kumar Banerji and seized 1,025 books, besides some photographs.

Mr. Sital Bux Singha, Congress worker of Soraon, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Arrests And Restraint Orders

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Mr. Anil Chandra Roy, a prominent member of the All-India Forward Bloc, has been served with a notice under the Defence of India Rules, directing him to remain within the province of Bengal and to report his movements to the authorities.

Orders of restraint have also been served on five others, namely, Tarak Das Banerji, Suhrid Kumar Mallik, Madan Das, Kalachand Chakravarty and Puspa Ranjan Chatterji, asking them to remain in their home districts—Khulna, Jessore, Hooghly, Bakarganj and Faridpur, respectively.

At Tangail (Mymensingh) Dasarathi Choudhury, Vice-President, and Girindra Nath Das, Secretary of the Tangail Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, and Amiya Nath Roy, Secretary of the Tangail Town Congress Committee, have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default, further imprisonment for six months, on a charge of violating a prohibitory order.

At Dacca Nalini Kanta Ghosh, the second dictator of the Council of Action of the District Congress Committee, and eleven other Congress workers have been arrested under Section 151 Cr. P. C.

At Silchar (Assam) Subodh Ranjan Chakravarty, a Forward Bloc worker, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 while two other workers of the Bloc, namely, Jogesh Chandra Biswas and Nalini Kanta De, have been sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each on a charge of defying a prohibitory order on the occasion of the anti-compromise day.—A. P.

More Satyagraha Convictions

CALCUTTA : May 6.

The following reports of arrests and convictions under the Defence of India Rules have been received from mofussil districts :—

JAMSHEDPUR (Bihar) : Narayan Mukharji and John, Satyagrahis, sentenced to eight months' imprisonment each, while Mukharji was further sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default another two months' imprisonment.

SAMBALPUR (Orissa) : Biranchi Narain Pradhan arrested for offering Satyagraha for the second time on April 28. Pradhan was recently released after serving imprisonment in connection with the Satyagraha movement.

SYLHET (Assam) : Syamakanta Sinha, a school teacher, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 for anti-war activities.

FARIDPUR (Bengal) : Priyaranjan Acharya, a local college student, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, has been acquitted on appeal by the District and Sessions Judge.

IN COURT AREA

On a charge of creating a disturbance by shouting anti-war slogans inside the Court-room of a Deputy Magistrate, three Bengali youths were convicted to-day by a Magistrate at Howrah and detained till the rising of the Court.—A. P.

MRS. KARHADKAR RELEASED & ARRESTED AGAIN

POONA, May 6.

Mrs. Meenaxi Karhadkar, a labour worker from Sholapur, who was released to-day from Yeravda Jail after serving her term of imprisonment of one year, was rearrested outside the jail gate under the Defence of India Rules. She has been detained in the Yeravda prison.

One hundred political prisoners from Hindalga Prison were brought to-day to Yeravada prison.—United Press.

NEWSPAPER PRESS IN JEOPARDY

Sind Journalists' Appeal To Government Not To Restrict Imports Of Unglazed Newsprint

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, May 7.

The Secretary, Sind Journalists' Association sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, New Delhi, in connection with the recent Notification of Government restricting the imports of unglazed newsprint which caused great uneasiness amongst newspapers in Sind:

"My Association having carefuly considered the notification restricting imports of unglazed newsprint, views it with great dissatisfaction. No local dealer now is willing to accept indents from newspapers without the latter's obtaining licences. Several indents placed by newspapers with dealers before April 12 are likely to be cancelled by dealers. Previously, newspapers gave indent orders to dealers and did practically no direct imports."

"My Association strongly urges that licences should be granted to newspapers on the basis of their purchases during 1940 and not necessarily imports, secondly indents placed by newspapers and accepted by mills before April 12 but goods of which not shipped so far should not be subjected to licence, thirdly retail prices of newsprint must be forthwith controlled.

Trust Government will accept these suggestions, otherwise the future of several newspapers will be greatly jeopardised."

The Sind Government has appointed 50 more Justices of Peace in the Province, bringing the total to 600.—United Press.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 12, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 10, 1360
Parsi: Adar 6, 1310
Hightide: 9-26; 21-32
Lowtide: 3-10; 15-22
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of H. P. Blavatsky will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

ACWORTH LEPER HOME

The receipt of the following donations to the above home were received during the months of January, February and March, 1941:—

The Accountant General, High Court, Bombay Rs. 154/2/3; Mr. Jehangir R. Sabawala Rs. 100; The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay Rs. 80/13/9; Collections from the Poor Boxes Rs. 66/10/3; The Trustees of the Innominate Parsee Charities Rs. 50; Mr. S. G. Kantak Rs. 25; Mr. Mowji Meghji Devalia Rs. 11; Mr. R. G. Tipnis Rs. 5; Mr. Gajanan V. Dhairyawan Rs. 5; Mr. P. C. Deshpande Rs. 5.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!
JAMES CAGNEY
Olivia DE HAVILLAND
in Strawberry Blonde
with RITA HAYWORTH
ALAN HALE • JACK CARSON • GEORGE TOBIAS
Directed by RAOUL WALSH • A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
Screen Play by Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein • From a Play by James Hagan
TOMORROW!
WALTER PIDGEON as NICK CARTER
SKY MURDER
A NEW NICK CARTER ADVENTURE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PAUL MUNI
in a role unlike any he's ever had!
HUDSON'S BAY
GENE TIERNEY
Laird Cregar • John Sutton
Virginia Field • Vincent Price
Nigel Bruce
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Also Latest WAR NEWS!
N.B.:—6-30 Show gets over punctually at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Night Train to Munich". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hudson's Bay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO "Strawberry Blonde". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Conquest of the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bulldog Sees It Through" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Zindagi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only.
CHITRA—"Matlabi Dunia". Daily at 4, 5-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shejari". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only.
EDWARD—"Typhoon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALIWAL BROTHERS' SATYAGRAHA
(From A Correspondent).
PIPARIA (C.P.): May 7.

Mr. K. L. Paliwal and Mr. D. C. Harjal are offering Satyagraha on May 10, at 6-15 p.m. in Jawahar Ganj.

Mr. G. P. Vyas, Sec. High School Committee, also is offering Satyagraha on or about 25th inst.

SPECIAL RASHTRABHASHA PRARAMPHIC EXAMINATION

The Examination Secretary, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, writes:—

On Sunday, the 15th of June 1941, Special Rashtrabhasha Prarambhic Examination will be held. Application forms with fees should reach Wardha on or before 25th May. The examination will be held at those centres from where not less than 40 candidates are appearing.

Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills Strike

The management of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., writes:—

"In your yesterday's issue it has been published that negotiations for submitting the case for arbitration in respect of the demands of the workers are going on. This is far from truth. On the contrary, the management is of the view that the present strike is perfectly illegal, and, therefore, they are approaching the Industrial Court to get the same declared illegal."

Menace Of Counterfeit Test Marks

All pipes and fittings used in connection with the water supply of the City of Bombay are examined, weighed and tested by the Waterworks Department of the Bombay Municipality and municipal marks are affixed or impressed thereon if they are found to comply with the rules made in this behalf. Of late, complaints have been received by the Waterworks Department of the Municipality that pipes and fittings are being sold in the market with counterfeit municipal test marks thereon.

There is no provision in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, prohibiting the sale of such pipes and fittings and prohibiting persons from possessing die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting municipal test marks on the pipes and fittings. The Corporation has, therefore, requested the Government of Bombay to amend the Act with a view to putting a stop to the above practice of pipes and fittings being stamped with counterfeit municipal test marks.

The Government of Bombay considers that, before any action is taken in the matter, the opinion of the public should be invited on the provisions of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The draft Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is accordingly being published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." Any objections or suggestions in respect of the proposed Bill should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, on or before June 15.

Cost Of Living Index

During the month ended April 15, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 121—two points higher than in the preceding month. The index for food articles rose by four points to 138.

In March the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927, equal to 100, was 79—the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained unchanged at 69.

In March the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928, equal to 100, was 79—two points higher than in the previous month. The index number for food articles declined by one point to 73.

MUGAD ON TOP

Award Of Village Improvement Shield

"I congratulate all concerned and hope that all will continue this very good work," commented His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the village improvement schemes when he visited Mugad, in the Dharwar taluka of the Dharwar district, in May, 1939. The village has now been awarded the Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Challenge Shield for the Southern Division for 1939.

Mugad has made marked progress in agriculture, education and other aspects of village improvement. Largely as a result of propaganda in furtherance of the use of improved paddy and sugarcane, the agriculturists themselves have formed a paddy growers' association with 60 members. These members cultivate improved paddy strains in 600 acres of land. Sugarcane is cultivated on a large scale and 'gul' is prepared and sold in the neighbouring markets. Some agriculturists have successfully planted mango grafts and lemon plants. About 1,000 acres of land are irrigated by the village tank; and there is a breeding bull, presented by Rao Saheb Takappa Desai of Hangarki.

The general lay out of roads is regular and systematic and all roads and public places are regularly swept and cleaned. There are two wells and a big tank, the latter being kept free from guinea-worm cyclopes by the breeding in it of 'rasbora' fish.

Trench latrines and cess pools have been dug in the back yards. Most of the houses have well-ventilated separate cattle sheds.

A medicine chest has been provided by the District Village Improvement Association and the medical officer of the District Local Board visits the village once a month. There is a District Local Board School, with an attendance of 85 boys and 25 girls, a library and reading room and a night school for adults.

Manufacture of tiles and stitched leaves used for dinner plates are the principal cottage industries. The village is free from debt.

Appeal For Buddha Day Celebrations

The thrice sacred day on which Lord Buddha was born, attained supreme Enlightenment and final Parinirvana, falls on the 10th inst. (27th Vaisakha) this year. In a world which is now in a state of convulsion due to sanguinary strife, and where all are eagerly waiting for a new and better world order, the message of Peace, Love and Brotherhood of Mankind, preached by the Buddha, has a special significance.

In order to bring home the message of Lord Buddha to Mankind, particularly among the people of India which is the land of his birth, is it not meet that the Buddha Purnima should be observed all over the country?

We, therefore, appeal to our countrymen to observe the Buddha Purnima, so that the lofty message of Lord Buddha may once again bring peace to a distracted world.

Prominent among the signatories to this appeal are: Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Syama Prosad Mukherjee and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

Port Trust Meeting

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday an application from Mr. W. A. Bell for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board for two months from 16th May was sanctioned.

The trustees sanctioned subject to the sanction of Government, the grant to Capt. A. G. Kinch, D.S.O., R.I.N. (Retd.), Deputy Conservator, of 11 months and 10 days' leave with effect from 15th June 1941, or such earlier date on which it may be possible to relieve him preparatory to retirement and the appointment of Mr. C. T. Willson, Harbour Master, to act as Deputy Conservator.

The following lease proposals were sanctioned:—A 50-year lease of about 249 square yards of land at Calicut Street, Mody Bay Estate, to Mr. Abdullakhan Hassankhan for shops and godowns. A 10 year lease of about 38,460 square yards of land at Mazagon-Sewri, to the Government of India.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 55,71,026/12/11.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 710 through Mr. B. D. Kavina, Inspector of Boilers, Rs. 704/12/2 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad. Rs. 100 Mr. H.A.H. Payne (further donation). Rs. 93/5/2 No. 2 M.T. Training Battalion, Deolali. Rs. 55/8 through the Mahalkari, Vengorla, Ratnagiri Dist. Rs. 50 Mr. G.F.S. Collins (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 704/12/1 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad. Rs. 93/5/1 No. 2 M.T. Training Battalion, Deolali. Rs. 55/8 through the Mahalkari, Vengorla, Ratnagiri Dist. Rs. 50 Mr. G.F.S. Collins (monthly).

Grand Total on Wednesday: Rs. 55,73,750-0-5.

Government House News

BOMBAY: May 7.

Lady Lumley accompanied by the Duchess of Roxburghe and Mrs. Keswick and attended by Capt. D. G. Moore, left Bombay for Ootacamund.

Toluene For Explosives

His Majesty's Government have sanctioned India's proposal for the expansion of the production of toluene in India.

This project is in addition to the expansion of plant of a certain firm and involves the installation of new plant in another factory.

Govt. Of India Needs Linguists

SIMLA: May 7.

Government of India, it is understood, need the services of a large number of persons capable of translating Italian.

Already the Home Department has started a scheme for the registration of persons with language qualifications with a view to utilising their services in the national effort. The scheme is voluntary and covers eleven European and twelve non-European languages.

The European languages include Italian, Rumanian, Albanian, Maltese, Estoniah, Lithuanian (Cyrillic script), Basque, Welsh, Erse, Bulgarian, and Yiddish; while non-European languages include Syriac, Assam Hill dialects, Thai, Javanese, Malay, Maldivian, Karen, Persian in the Hebrew script, Japanese, Annamese, Moplah and Burmese. —A. P.

GOVT. GRANT TO CORPORATION

Sanction is accorded to the payment of a provisional grant of Rs. 9,45,000 to the Bombay Municipality by the Government for 1940-41 on the basis of the approved expenditure for 1939-40 taking into account the introduction of compulsory education in A-E Wards from 1st January 1940 with the figures of average monthly number on rolls as returned by the Schools Committee.

Great Britain Is India's Real Defence

Madras Governor's Plea For Co-operation In Britain's War Effort

OOTACAMUND, May 6.

The time had come for everybody, no matter what his politics or religion or views might be as to the future of India, to leave aside all their differences, at any rate for the duration of the war, and join together for the defence of Great Britain which is really the defence of India, declared His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, addressing a public meeting in the Race Course grounds, Ootacamund, this evening.

TO INDIA'S DOORS

Basra was not far away from this country, said His Excellency. A military plane could cover the distance in a few hours. So, those who had been under the belief that the war was far off and would not affect them, must now realise how it was getting nearer and nearer to this country.

Like a bull in a China shop, said His Excellency, Hitler ran about this side and that in Europe, but he dared not turn in one direction. Why did he not invade Britain?

He knew he would be badly beaten there. He could not kill the spirit of the British people who were determined to fight to the bitter end.

By helping in the war effort and fighting with Great Britain, India could be absolutely certain, said His Excellency, that she was fighting for the right side, fighting not only for the freedom of Britain and Europe, but fighting for herself and her freedom.

Concluding the Governor said, nobody could say when the war would end. It might be one year, two years or five years. But the ultimate victory would go to Great Britain and nations, small and big, America and India, would join together to make that victory possible. Britain's victory in this war would see the overthrow of the dictators completely and once for all, affirmed His Excellency.—A. P.

CAR ACCIDENT CURES HICCUP

THANA, May 7.

A man who suffered from non-stop hiccupping for twenty-one days, believed to be a record for steady hiccupping, has been cured of the ailment by a shock produced, while he was involved in a car accident during the week-end.

Jagdish Prasad Chaturvedi of Thana had the first attack of hiccupping three weeks ago, which continued non-stop to the consternation of his relations and friends, and became virtually the despair of medical men. Worried to distraction over the malady, Chaturvedi sought solace of a motor-car drive in company with friends. While attempting to overtake a bullock-cart, the car hit a tree near Dombivli railway station injuring all the occupants except Chaturvedi, who escaped unhurt, but in the confusion thus caused yelled loudly which, combined with the shock, cured him instantaneously of the non-stop hiccupping.

Chaturvedi is once again a normal man.—United Press.

George Cross Holder Passes Through Bombay

BOMBAY, May 7.

The first officer holding the George Cross to visit India passed through Bombay recently.

He won the cross for bravery shown in removal and disposal of un-exploded time bombs.—A. P.

KARACHI MAYOR OUTLINES PLANS

KARACHI, May 6.

"I will take every opportunity offered by the office of Mayor to strengthen good relations between the two communities", declared Mr. M. H. Gazder, M.L.A., in course of a statement to the press on being elected as Mayor of Karachi. He added that he would make best efforts to prosecute the Indus scheme during his mayoralty.—A. P.

POSTHUMOUS DECORATIONS FOR FRENCH HEROES

CHANDERNAGAR, May 7.

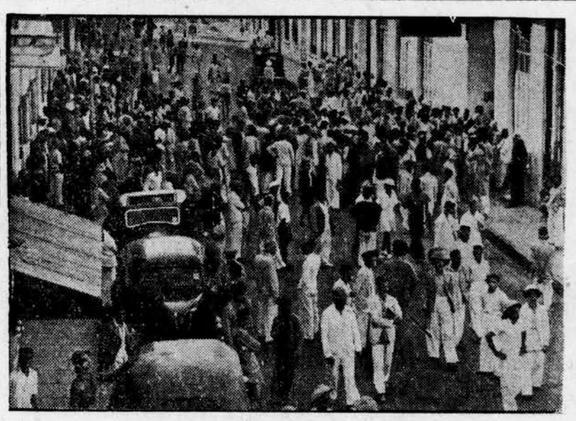
Posthumous decorations of "The Cross of Liberation" are conferred by General De Gaulle on the following:—

Francois Hellard, a clerk in the Civil Service in French West Africa.

Francois Drogon M. Capin of submarine "Narval" who lost his life with the loss of his vessel, in fighting in the Allied cause.

Duvauchelle Leon, an air pilot who lost his life in Libya, Lt.-Col. Colonna d' Oronano, who did not accept the capitulation and fell fighting in Africa.

The Cross of Liberation was created on November 10, 1940 by an Ordinance by General De Gaulle.—A. P.



Locked-out Ford Motor Car Company's workers outside the Factory Offices on Wednesday morning.

SENSATIONAL TURN IN FORD MOTORS LOCK-OUT

Two Men Arrested For Alleged Intimidation Though No Strike Has Been Declared: Union Circles Surprised

The dispute that has arisen between the workers and management of the Ford Motors (India) Ltd., Bombay, took a sensational turn on Wednesday. A large number of the workers, it will be recalled, were locked out on Monday, while some others were dismissed. One worker who is known as "Chikin" among his comrades was arrested in the morning and put up before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Court. He has since been bailed out. Another worker, Mir Abbas, was arrested later during the day and is remanded to police custody. He will be put up for trial to-day. It is understood that warrants for the arrest of Vice-President of the Ford Motor Workers' Union, Mr. C. S. Pillai and another workman have been issued. The arrests were made, it is stated, on charges of intimidation and attempts at preventing workers going into the factory. Great surprise is expressed in the Union circles at this development.

"There is no strike in the Ford factory and, therefore, no picketing either. How the workers have been arrested for alleged intimidation is something that we are unable to understand," said a Union official to a reporter of this paper. "The fact is that the workmen reported for work as usual on Monday morning. They were not taken in. Some of those who went in were paid off and their badges taken away. No explanation of this conduct has been forthcoming from the management and all our efforts to open up negotiation have been in vain. Still the Union has maintained a dignified and restrained attitude. In the circumstances, the arrest of the workers is ununderstandable. The Union has, however, made arrangements to defend the workers who have been arrested in the Court of law."

On Monday, Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla again saw the Labour Commissioner at the Secretariat on behalf of the workers and had a long interview with him. It is understood that he has assured, that he would take the matter up and use his good offices to bring about a speedy settlement. Inquiries at the Union office show that the Union would not take any steps that would in any way embarrass negotiations for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. But it is, at the same time, prepared for all eventualities. In is expected that a satisfactory settlement would be reached within a day or two and the Union, according to one of its officials, hoped that the management would not precipitate matters and bring them to a head, which would be unfortunate.

Congressmen, No Cowards

Mahadev Desai On Scope Of Non-violence

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

Mr. Mahadev Desai who arrived here this morning to get first-hand information regarding the recent riots, met this afternoon about a hundred Congress workers from all over Gujarat. The Conference was not open to the press.

It is understood, however, that the workers acquainted Mr. Desai with the conditions prevailing in their respective areas. Mr. Desai thereupon fully explained the recent statement of Mahatma Gandhi on riots. He is reported to have said that Gandhiji never desired Congressmen should be cowards. Congressmen who have no faith in non-violence to defend themselves must defend themselves by violent means if need be. He asked Congress workers to go to the masses. He said that leaders must go to the front and be with the masses. In such times of emergencies they must not depend on the Government but must know how to defend themselves.

Referring to the Satyagraha movement Mr. Desai, it is understood, told the Congress workers that owing to communal tension Satyagraha was suspended in districts so affected.

The Conference lasted for over nearly two hours.—United Press.

KARACHI, May 6.—People in and around Basrah are entirely pro-British and there is no trouble there. This opinion was expressed by one of a party of American evacuees from Bahrein who left there yesterday by plane and have arrived here

The Punjab Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 1,09,50 for public health in the Punjab in accordance with the special development programme during the current year.

No. 2 TIN MAKING

The Kerosene tin plays many important roles in India. After serving as the principal receptacle for Kerosene, it is used again and again for a multitude of purposes.

Burmah-Shell manufacture their own Kerosene tins. A daily output of 80,000 four gallon tins and 7,500 one gallon tins is average and thousands of tons of Indian made tin-plate are used annually. The tins made by Burmah-Shell are well-known throughout India for their strength and non-rusting qualities.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1941

GANDHIJI ON RIOTS

Gandhiji's statement on communal riots is a cry of anguish. He is shaken by the bloody fratricidal strife which is now tending to be chronic. Such a state of things must cause grief to any one. Gandhiji is particularly distressed because he feels that "the Congress influence seems to have been practically unfelt during the dark days." He is stung to the quick at such a state of things after all that has been said and done about non-violence and he feels constrained to remark: "Congressmen's course is clear. They must examine the contents of their non-violence. If it does not go as far as the regulation of intercommunal and such other relations, it is of no use for the acquisition of Independence. I prophesy that without persuasive non-violence of the brave, when the question of real transfer of power comes, it won't be the Congress who will have the privilege and the responsibility of delivering the goods. The power will descend to those who are able to make effective use of violence."

Duty Of Congressmen

The Congress is pledged to the policy of winning independence through non-violence. There is no question now of modifying the policy. But more progress in non-violence is obviously essential. Even more obvious and essential is non-violence in intercommunal relations, for without it there can be neither peace in the country nor independence for it. That calls for a more elaborate and more efficient technique of non-violence in combating communal disturbances. Gandhiji offers some illuminating suggestions on this point. A Congressman, he says speaking in general terms, must resolutely refuse to take sides with this or that community and must "defend with his life and without the use of violence the person who is in distress as did, for instance, three women in Ahmedabad." Gandhiji then gives some details about how a Congressman should, without minding any risk to his life, try to secure an unmolested passage for a funeral procession of a particular community through a hostile locality and to dissuade persons from burning or desecrating a place of worship or from doing other acts of hooliganism that are becoming so common now-a-days. Anticipating the question: "Who will bell the cat?" Gandhiji writes: "Congressmen may gasp on reading this note and particularly the illustrations and say 'impossible.' Well, attainment of independence is still more impossible whether by violent or non-violent means." There is no doubt that special volunteers of the type suggested by Gandhiji should be trained for the purpose of combating riots. But one naturally asks: "Who should train such volunteers? Should they belong to the Congress only? And what kind of training should be given to them?" These are only a few questions which have got to be solved before an effective plan can be worked out.

Practical Suggestions Needed

It may be remembered that some months ago Gandhiji suggested the formation of a non-violent Peace Brigade to deal with communal and other riots. But, unfortunately, no Congress Committee took step to organise such a special kind of volunteer corps. Only last week Gandhiji directed Mr. Amritlal Chatterjee to proceed to Dacca and to work for the restoration of communal harmony there. And he is reported to have given the following message to Mr. Chatterjee: "Go to Dacca and offer yourself to be reduced to ashes between the fire of Hindu-Muslim wrath. I will also do like-wise, but my time is not come yet." If the report is accurate the last sentence of the message is most significant, if not portentious. We do hope Congressmen will now at least realise the supreme need for training special volunteers to combat riots on the lines suggested by Gandhiji. But in this case, as in so many others, prevention is infinitely better than cure. And Gandhiji may well offer detailed practical suggestions calculated to prevent communal riots.

Battle Of Convoy

The Battle of the Convoy is now entering upon its climax in America. We in India get very little news of the activities of the other side in that country. But from a number of news items it is possible to gather that the "Isolationists" led by Senator Wheeler and Colonel Lindberg are waging a furious and desperate final struggle against America taking any serious step to assist Britain. And they have not met with complete failure either. At least they are making America hesitate on the brink, as witness division figures on certain key resolutions in Congress. Hence the big guns on behalf of the Administration—led, very significantly, by Mr. Wendell Wilkie—are also booming and booming with a vengeance. The latest to join the fray is the War Secretary Mr. Stimson. His is an important pronouncement both because it is forthright and because it must be regarded formally as representing President Roosevelt's views. Mr Stimson has made an effective point in urging that naval assistance to Britain would enable the latter to fight on in the interests of the U.S.A. This must "get across" the people of the U.S.A. and we should not be surprised if the President announces some sort of convoying system by the next week.

Absurd Suggestion

The other day the Ankara correspondent of the London *Times* reported that the Nazis were making certain demands on the Soviet Union arising out of the commercial agreement and that refusal by the Soviet Union "would presumably involve them in war." This is nothing less than nonsensical wishful thinking. This is perfectly true that relations between Germany and Russia are not as amicable and friendly as before and that Germany's drive in the Balkans against Russia's known wishes has created for Russia a situation which the Soviet Government does regard as serious. But while Herr Hitler may ask for some economic concessions and while the Soviet Union may even decline to grant them, the German Fuehrer would be an utter and unmitigated lunatic if he were to resort to war. The fact that he will not take on, at this stage, an additional adversary who is, at least quantitatively, more than a match for him in men and equipment is so obvious that suggestions of imminent clash amaze us for their absurdity. There is going to be no Russo-German war in the near future. Nor is there any important significance about the recent change in Premiership in Russia. M. Stalin has become *de jure* what he has always been *de facto*. The change has been necessitated because owing to the developments around Russia M. Stalin feels that he should emerge from behind the scenes and work without proxy.

Frankly Speaking

The Wise Course

A Vichy report says that Sayid Naji Shawkat, the Iraqi Defence Minister is 'en route' to Turkey. Let us hope this means the return of commonsense. How thin the chances of the Iraq army in the battlefield are is clearly shown by the following report by the German News Agency "The Iraqi troops have been ordered to use ammunition sparingly as no further supplies are available". On the other hand, the British can land at Basra men and equipment in overwhelming proportions as compared with Iraq's resources. In his speech Mr. Eden seems to us to be agreeable to Turkish and Egyptian mediation on certain conditions. He has thereby indicated a course of wisdom for the Iraq Premier. He should adopt it in the interests of the country—otherwise he will have unnecessarily but inevitably brought disaster to Iraq. That is why we earnestly hope that Sayid Naji Shawkat's visit to Turkey is in connection with the mediation offer.

German Night Raids

The Luftwaffe have increased the intensity and frequency of their night raids on Britain. Their offensive is now a carefully planned one. And they are going about their job with more ruthlessness and determination and little or no respite. They are, of course, concentrating upon harbours and dock areas. Nor do they fail to cause serious damage to life and property. But there are relieving features also in this damaging offensive. British night fighters are exacting their toll in rapidly growing numbers. If formerly their nightly average of Nazi bombers was at the most two, they have already achieved an average of no less than 7 for the first five nights of May. On the other hand the Nazis are meeting with little or no success against British night raiders. The British appear to be well ahead of the Nazis in the race to master the night raiders. If that is so, the future prospect is by no means dark, although substantial destruction will have to be suffered by Britain in the meantime.

Gwyer And Students

Sir Maurice Gwyer, besides being the Chief Justice of India is also a friend of the student world. In many ways he seems more like a popular Professor than a cold judge. Recently again at Delhi he addressed the University Convocation and made a speech which students all over India should read with care. He suggests that students should maintain a sense of proportion. Those living in Delhi will always be living in the midst of great events, and they should more easily be able to realise a sense of values between the real thing and what is artificial or make-believe. He added that he could not conceive of the student in any capital city taking no interest in the politics of his country, but it should be only as a student and a training for the responsible part he will play at a later date. Students, like others, should learn by doing and they can best learn practical politics through constructive national service.

Child Found Dead

Here is a news item which should not pass unnoticed. It reads: "A dead body of a newly born female child was found lying in the courtyard of Vallabhdas Kanji Building at Kalbadevi Road. The mother of the child could not be traced. At the inquest held to-day the Coroner recorded the death as due to homicidal fracture of skull caused by some person or persons unknown." That is the Coroner's verdict, but reading between the lines, it tells a sad story of an unwanted child, one of the many results of the lack of Hindu widow remarriage. This is the result of adherence to an orthodox tradition, which has become an anachronism and almost a crime. It is, therefore, for those who are educated to help to cure the evil. Widow remarriage is a reform that is most urgent and necessary and it should be far more common in Hindu society than it is to-day.

Next Year's Matriculation

The Registrar of the University of Bombay has announced that the Matriculation Examination for the year 1942 will commence on the third Monday in March. The examination will thus commence on March 16, and March 17 falls on the Hindu New Year's Day. Last year the same Hindu holiday came just on the first day of the examination and there was a lot of agitation in favour of commencing the examination the next day, but it all proved futile. This year, because of the Easter Monday on April 14, the examination was begun on Tuesday, April 15. Why this unedifying discrimination against an important Hindu holiday? There are ten months between the examination and now and the University authorities will do well to respect Hindu feeling either by commencing the examination on 18th March or 23rd March i.e. the fourth Monday. They need not wait for an avoidable agitation to start in this behalf. Headmasters and Superintendents of the High Schools concerned will do well to write to the University authorities in this matter before it is too late. Britain would not herself to-day be the victim of ruthless violence. To-day Britain offers aid to China; had full aid been offered in 1931, violence would not have spread like a pestilence over the world.

* * * *

"Because the British turned their eyes away from the blazing homes of China, their own homes are now shattered rubble heaps. Because they closed their ears to the cries of the children in Ethiopia and in Spain, they now hear the cries of their own children."

Sir Norman vividly pictures Britain's awakening: "It was only when Ethiopia followed Manchuria; when China followed Ethiopia; when Spain followed China; and Czechoslovakia, Spain, that the common people of Britain began to say: 'This is not peace and cannot give us peace. We are trying to save ourselves by sacrificing the innocent weak to the guilty strong. This is not only morally contemptible, it is politically imbecile. For the appetite of the aggressors is unlimited; it grows by the very ease of the triumphs we facilitate.'

"The stand was made over Poland—perhaps the worst place at which a stand against aggression could be made. And now the Britishers fight alone. With greater wisdom, with an earlier moral insight, they could have had half a world standing with them, standing so that the evil thing perhaps would not have raised its head at all.

"It is the day of their atonement, nobly borne."

Why was it that Britain, with other members of the League, refused to prevent by force the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935, an intervention which would probably have averted the renewed attack on China and the attacks on Austria, Czechoslovakia and Albania, and made it less difficult to take up arms on behalf of Poland in 1939?

The reply is given by the League of Nations Union in a statement on "World Settlement after the War" ("Headway", January 1941): Because, in the first place, Britain was still thinking in terms of "British interests"—the protection of British commercial and territorial rights. "It was said, for instance, that we were not interested in Abyssinia, forgetting that we were deeply interested in the maintenance of peace and in the support of the machinery which had been constructed to maintain it.

"Secondly, it was said that other members of the League would not back up Britain. The allegation was in the main unfounded; but whether true or false, it created an atmosphere of hesitation.

"Thirdly, there was the view that if, in defiance of our obligations under the Covenant we allowed Italy to conquer Abyssinia, she would be more likely to help us against Germany. The folly of this condonation of evil is now evident enough."

Britain was dishonest, and only a change of mind and heart and a terrific determination of will, embodied in Mr. Churchill, is saving her from her undoing, the nemesis of this folly. Nations by themselves are unmade, adapting the famous phrase of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's. Belgium and Spain were unmade by their cruelties, the one in the Congo, the other in the Inquisition and in the conquests of Peru and Mexico, and both have suffered defeat in war. Belgium devastated twice by the same enemy. France and Russia unmade themselves by the collective selfishness and tyranny of the bureaucracy, and there followed revolution and the extinction of the ruling dynasty.

* * * *

All these Nations have remade themselves in the cycle of their evolution. Britain is at present remaking herself to a more democratic and heroic conception. Sir Norman Angell sees in England a different people from those who entered the war. "Their values have been changed. Regeneration has come because the common people have come to see in a flash of moral insight that they now fight for a common and universal Right—the right of the obscure and helpless everywhere—to be free; that in fighting to resist violence they fight for reason and progress to have their chance. They realize that until somehow the unity of moral forces is found no other virtue can save the mass of men of goodwill from domination by an evil minority."

* * * *

"The unity of moral forces" is a great phrase, but how will Britain find this moral unity while she is withholding freedom from the world's Motherland, with its vast reservoir of spiritual power? A free India would restore the world's spiritual equilibrium and give Britain that great access of power which she needs to hasten her victory. The pressure is increasingly on Britain to resolve this question.—"New India Survey."

Hindu Law Reform

III

(The following is the third instalment of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association's Memorandum, being a reply to the questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Reforms Committee).

QUESTION 11.

The Association is not in favour of making any distinction on the basis of the caste to which the widows orginally belonged before marriage. Whatever the caste, when a woman is lawfully married, she must have the same rights and privileges. If any differentiation were made, it might adversely affect the question of intercaste marriage, which the Association is not prepared to support.

QUESTION 12.

Unchastity:

Before answering this question it would be necessary to state what the Hindu Law is on the point. "In Advyappa V. Rudrava (1879) I.L.R. 4 Bom 104." Sir Michael Westropp. Chief Justice, after a critical review of the Sanskrit texts bearing on the question, observed:

"No doubt both here and in Bengal it is the recognised law that, according to the Hindu Law of inheritance, a wife who commits adultery during the lifetime of her husband loses her right to inherit her husband's estate, unless the act is condoned by her husband or expiated by penance, her chastity being the express condition of her Succession." (p. 122).

In the judgment in the same case the learned Judge has pointed out that in such portions of Mitakshara and Mayukhas relate generally to exclusion from inheritance, one fails to discover incontinence enumerated as one of the grounds for exclusion. It was therefore held in that case that under the Hindu Law prevailing in Bombay Presidency, a daughter was not debarred by incontinence from succession to the estate of her father.

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The question came to be considered by the Madras High Court in "Kojiyada V Lakshmi (1861) I.L.R. 5 Mad. 140" and it was held that the texts which pronounced that Hindu females were debarred from inheriting by unchastity were confined in their application to the widow, as such, and did not impose a condition on the succession of the mother. The subject again came up before the Madras High Court in "Vedammal V. Vedanayaga. (1907) I.L.R. 31 Mad. 100" and that Court reiterated its view that under the Mitakshara Law heirs other than the widow were not precluded from inheriting by reason of unchastity. In the course of his judgment in the latter case, Sir Sankaran Nair observed:

"Neither Manu nor Yajnyavalkya refer to unchastity as a disability. 'Vice' is stated to be a ground of exclusion of heirs by Narada and this is made applicable by Vijnaneshwar to females also in P. S. Section X Chapter II of Mitakshara. But the High Courts in India have refused to treat it as such and it is only relied upon before us to support the probability of unchastity being regarded as a legal disqualification by Hindu Law-givers.

"Unchastity" is not mentioned as a bar to succesion in the Mitakshara, and the full discussion of several grounds of exclusion including some which are are not now recognised as such in Chapter X of Section II, without any reference to unchastity, and the express reference to it as a preliminary condition to succession in the case of a widow in pl. 6 and pl. 18 Section I. Chapter II, strongly support the view that in the case of other heirs, like the daughter and the mother, no such disqualification exists." Thus we find that unchastity has been recognised as a ground for exclusion from inheritance only in the case of a widow inheriting the estate of her husband.

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The Bombay School recognises one more class of widows, namely, widows of gotraja sapinda as being entitled to inherit as collaterals and they are preferred to male gotraja in a more remote line. When she inherits as such, the widow of a gotraja sapinda stands in the same place as her husband, if living, would have occupied. In this connection it is to be remembered that a widow inheriting property as a gotraja Sapinda does not inherit the property of her husband and consequently 'unchastity' is not a disqualification for her in inheriting the estate as a widow of a gotraja sapinda. This position has been recently accepted by the Bombay High Court in "Akoba Laxman V Sai Genu Laxman, 43, Bom. L. R 338." It may be mentioned here that prior to the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937 the daughter-in-law was entitled to inherit her father-in-law's property as a widow of a Gotraja Sapinda.

It has to be further noted that subsequent unchastity will not divest the estate which has once vested in the widow and that it is sufficient that such right had vested in her before misconduct and that it is not necessary that the widow should have acquired possession of the estate before the misconduct.

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From the above statement of the law it would be seen that the Hindu Law recognised unchastity as a disqualification for inheritance in the case of a widow only and that it was not recognised in the case of other female heirs. What the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, has done in the case of a widow of a predeceased son is that it has given an earlier place to her among the heirs and that too along with her brother-in-law.

It was pointed out by Sir Sankaran Nair in 'Vedammal V. Vedanayaga. (1907), I.L.R. 31 Mad. 100,' that the rule of exclusion was deduced from the theory of Hindu Law that the heir took the inheritance for the performance of the ceremonies essential to the spiritual welfare of the deceased and that his incapacity to perform his obligation excluded him from Succession. The theory of spiritual welfare has no longer sway over the mind of the public. It has by now lost much of its charm. The material aspect plays a more important part in matters of succession or inheritance than the spiritual benefit or welfare. The question must therefore be looked at from the point of view of succession being a question of civil right.

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Experience has shown that a charge of immorality could be easily brought against a woman and not always easily disapproved.

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"On the other hand, if our Navy's assistance should be withheld, until the power of the British Fleet and nation is broken, its own power of execution would at once shrink to but an impotent fraction of what it could do at the present moment. If we should allow the present strategic moment to pass until the power of the British Navy has gone, our Navy would become merely a secondary power instead of the decisive winning power in the world contest.

—Mr. Stimson.

* * * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. K. Srinivasan have repudiated Mr Jinnah's charges regarding the genesis and inspiration of the Bombay Conference.

Evidently these gentlemen have yet to know and understand Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

Says Mr. Anthony Eden: "It was we who assured independence to modern Iraq."

Quite so, against—Turkey.

* * * *

The Iraq Minister for Defence has, it is reported, gone to Ankara.

Amen!

* * * *

Herr von Papen has postponed his return to Turkey, probably until the week-end, states the Algiers radio quoting Turkish reports.—Reuter.

Acht so! But why the Algiers Radio?

* * * *

An important change is reported to have occurred in the Soviet Government, M. Stalin himself taking the place of M. Molotov as Premier.

Nevertheless no change.

* * * *

The Ankara correspondent of the London "Times" says that the Germans are making on the Soviet Government certain demands the rejection of which might lead to war.

Obviously there is no dearth of naively credulous children among distinguished British journalists.

* * * *

"Profound changes" in the Red Army were referred to by Comrade Stalin in a recent speech at Moscow.

Yes, some of them are surely "profound"—that is, profoundly bourgeois.

* * * *

LONDON, May 7.—Germany is using the trade agreements between Russia and the occupied countries to obtain additional raw material supplies.

—Reuter.

Really! When did Reuter's make this sensational discovery?

* * * *

According to Reuter's Correspondent in the Western Desert, the diaries of German prisoners "contain frequent references to the heat and water shortage while dive-bombing by their own planes is often mentioned."

These Germans are very obliging, aren't they what with their diaries and valuable revelations therein.

* * * *

A German soldier stopped a French student and asked him: 'Where is the swimming bath?' 'Between Calais and Dover', the student replied.

He was promptly arrested.

FRONTIER RAIDS AND KIDNAPPINGS

PESHAWAR, May 7.

Fatehganj, a notorious outlaw, led the Gang which raided the house of Sirkikhel Wazir named Fatehkhan and put the latter to death.

Eight miles from Bannu on the Tochi Road twelve armed tribesmen held up four Pandakhel Wazirs and kidnapped them this morning. The Wazirs, however, were let off in Zawa area, but their camels laden with timber were driven away.

South of Miran on Janikhel Road this morning a gang deprived an Hindikhel woman of two camel laden with grain.—A. P.

FINANCE MINISTER DISMISSED.

RANGOON, May 7.

The dismissal of the Finance Minister of Burma, U. Ba Thi is announced in a Gazette extraordinary.—A. P.

LET THE TEMPEST ROAR; LET IT RAGE; BUT WE SHALL COME THROUGH

(Continued from Page 1)

restraint with which he spoke about a country whose relations are so highly valued by us and whose part to play in this great world's conflict is of the greatest importance (cheers). There are two points on which I can relieve his feelings and anxieties about Turkey. The first was about the vessels which took islands and carried German troops through the Dardanelles. They had no right to stop them."

Mr. Churchill then read the article of the Convention dealing with the Straits and added with reference to merchantmen. "I believe one of them might have been in use in occupation of islands, but there were other vessels in the possession of Germans and Italians which could have equally been used for that purpose. This matter is a question of interpretation of the Treaty and is a matter for Turkey."

TURCO-IRANIAN TREATY.

Mr. Churchill referred to the remark by Mr. Lloyd George about an agreement between Turkey and Iraq and said that Mr Lloyd George was evidently referring to Iran. "I am happy to be able to relieve Mr. Lloyd George's anxiety. It appears that the arrangement is between Turkey and Persia and relates to measures to strengthen the Turco-Persian border which we knew all about and which were prepared for some time and will now be put into force as from April 1941.

I do not think Mr. Lloyd George's speech is particularly helpful in a period of, what he himself called, discouragement and disheartenment. It is not the sort of speech one would have expected from a great war leader of former days who was accustomed to brush aside despondency and push onward to the distant goal. It was a speech with which, I think, the illustrious Marshal Petain might well had enlivened the days of M. Reynaud's Cabinet (laughter).

QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

I am grateful to him for one note he struck, namely that he made it clear that we should close our debate by a vote of confidence. Because of the kind of speech we heard from him I think the Government were right to put down a vote of confidence, because after our reverses and disappointments in the field they have the right to know where they stand with the Commons and where the Commons stands with the country. It is still more important for the sake of foreign nations, especially nations balancing their policy at the present time and who should be left in no doubt about the stability of this resolved and obstinate war Government. It is essential, considering the tremendous issues at stake, really not to exaggerate the frightful tasks we are all going to run and which are being run, that we should have certitude upon these matters. In enemy countries there is the liveliest interest in our proceedings. I flatter myself that high hopes are entertained that all will not be too well with His Majesty's present advisers at the present time. The only way in which these doubts can be removed or these expectations discouraged is by a full debate followed by a division.

"I ASK FOR A VOTE"

I should be the last to reject even unfair criticism or fair criticism which is much more searching, but there is a kind of criticism which is a little irritating. When a bystander sees a team of horses dragging a heavy waggon uphill and cuts a switch from the hedge and belabours them he may well be animated by a benevolent purpose and benefit may result from his efforts to get the waggon quicker to the top. But it would be a pity if this debate consisted wholly of critical and condemnatory speeches because it would give a distorted impression to important interested foreign observers who are not well acquainted with our parliamentary or political affairs. Therefore I ask for a vote of confidence (cheers). This is a Free Parliament of a free country. We have succeeded in maintaining under unprecedented difficulties and dangers which, in some cases, might be mortal, the whole process and reality of Parliamentary institutions (cheers). I am proud of it. It is one of the things we are fighting for. I cannot believe that any man would bear the kind of burden which falls upon the Government to-day unless he were sustained by the strong and convinced support of the Commons and the nation. The only relief I feel is that everything in human power was done by us and that our honour as a nation is clear.

Mr. Hore-Belisha and some others have spoken of the importance in war of full and accurate intelligence of enemy movements and intentions. That is one of the glimpses of the obvious in which his speech abounded.

INVASION OF BALKANS

As far as the German invasion of the Balkans is concerned we had a long and ample forewarning of what was in prospect. Our diplomacy has never ceased for a moment to apprise countries of the perils coming on them and to urge common action by which alone could security and safety be attained. For weeks we watched the remorseless movemen's of vast German forces through Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria towards Yugoslavia until at least forty divisions including five armoured divisions were massed on the scene. Hitler has told us it was a crime in such circumstances for us to go to the aid of the Greeks. I do not want to enter into arguments with experts (laughter), but this is a kind of crime of which he is a good judge (laughter). Looking back upon the course of events I can only feel, as the Prime Minister of New Zealand so nobly declared, that if we had again to tread that stony path even with the knowledge we possess to-day, I for one would do the same thing again (cheers).

WEAKNESS IN EXPANSION

But after all military operations must be judged by the success which attends them rather than the sentiments which inspire them, though these too may play their parts in the verdict of history and in the survival of races. It remains to be seen whether the Italian Dictator in invading Greece and the German Dictator in coming to his rescue and involving Greece and Yugoslavia in a bloody welter will in fact have gained advantage or suffered loss when the full story of this war is complete even from a military viewpoint. The addition of the whole Balkan people to the number of ancient independent States which have fallen under the Nazi yoke and have to be held down by brute force or intrigue may, by no means, prove a source of strength to the German army. This vast machine is now spread from the Arctic to the Aegean and from the Atlantic to the Black Sea. That is no source of strength

HITLER AND NAPOLEON

Turning from the military and political aspect nothing can more surely debar the Germans from establishing and shaping a New Europe, and one will certainly emerge, than the fact that the German army and the German race have become and are becoming more universally and intensely hated among the peoples of all lands than any enemy or any race of which history bears record (cheers). Some have compared Hitler's conquests with Napoleon's. It may be that Spain and Russia will shortly furnish new chapters to that theme. It must be remembered however, that Napoleon's armies carried with them the fierce, liberating, equalitarian winds of the French Revolution, whereas Hitler's Empire has nothing behind it but racial self-assertion, espionage, pillage, corruption and the Prussian boot. Napoleons have flashed away. So I derive confidence that the willpower of the British nation expressing itself through a stern, steadfast and unyielding House of Commons will once again perform its liberating functions and humbly execute high purpose among men. I say this with more confidence because we are no longer a small island lost in northern mists but around us gather in broad array all nations of the British Empire. Now from across the Atlantic the mighty United States Republic proclaims itself on our side or at our side or at any rate near our side.

TANKS AND REVOLUTION IN WAR

I do not to-day discuss the large complicated questions of munitions or food questions. Probably in a Secret Session the Minister of Supply will make a statement to the House. There is one simple point about tanks which Mr. Hore-Belisha in his speech yesterday might have mentioned, for he was the head of the War Office in the year preceding the war. In the last war tanks were built to go three or four miles out and stand up to shelling or machine-gun bullets. In the interval mechanical science advanced so much that it was possible to make tanks to go up to twenty-five miles an hour and stand up to cannon-fire. It is a particular revolution by which Hitler has profited. It was well-known in military technical circles for years before the war. It did not spring from German but from British ideas and others like General de Gaulle.

It has been exploited and turned to our grievous injury by non-inventive but highly competent and imitative Germans. For the comfort of Mr. Hore-Belisha let me tell him that we are making every month now as many heavy tanks as there existed in the British Army at the time he left the War Office and that we shall before the end of this year be producing nearly double that. This takes no account of the immense production of the United States."

NEW CHANGES IN GOVT.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George's criticisms about the composition of the Government, Mr. Churchill declared: "The present body works easily and effectively at present and we do not propose to make any further changes until further advised. Something has been said of the importance of my being surrounded by people who would stand up to me and say No, No, No. He has no idea how strong the negative principle is in the constitution and working of the British war making machinery (laughter). The difficulty is not to have more brakes put on the wheel, but to get more impetus and force behind it. In the business of Libya and Greece no violence has been done to expert military opinion. All decisions have been taken unitedly and freely, voluntarily and in goodwill under the pressure of events.

MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE

I personally, as the head of the Government, obviously assumed responsibility in the most direct personal form. It follows that I am one whose head may be cut off if we do not win the war—and I am very ready that this should be so—and that because members of the House would probably experience even more unpleasant fate at the hands of triumphant Huns (laughter). There is a tendency in some quarters, especially abroad, to talk about the Middle East as if we could afford to lose our position there and yet carry on the war to victory on the oceans and in the air. Stated as an academic strategic fact that may be true, but do not let anyone underrate the gravity of the issues being fought for in the Nile Valley. The loss of the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal, of our position in the Mediterranean, of Malta, would be among the heaviest blows we could sustain. We are determined to fight for them with all the resources of the British Empire and we have every reason to believe that we shall be successful. General Wavell has under his orders at present nearly half a million men. A continucus flow of equipment has been in progress from this country during the last ten months and now that the Italian resistance in Abyssinia, Africa and the Somalilands is collapsing, a steady concentration northwards of all these forces is possible.

DESERT WARFARE

Indeed it has been for many weeks rapidly proceeding and General Smuts has ordered the splendid South African Army forward to the Mediterranean shore. But warfare of the Western Desert or any of the deserts which surround Egypt can be only conducted by comparatively small numbers of highly equipped troops. Employment in a desert of large numbers may only lead to disaster. That is what happened to the Italians. 180,000 men lay along the African soil and once the head of these forces was chopped off, it was not physically possible for them to retreat. The same thing with important modifications might well have happened to us when German armoured forces defeated and largely destroyed our single armoured brigade which was guarding the advanced frontier of the province of Cyrenaica. I have no exact account of what happened at El Aghaila. Generals were taken prisoner by taking undue risk in personal movements.

MISTAKES AND MISCHANCES

Events are moving so fast and the people have so much to do that there is no time to dwell upon the past, but certain broad features will surprise the House. The German armoured force was not much larger than our own. Technical mistakes and mischances occurred. With very little fighting our armoured forces became disorganised. The other troops we had in Benghazi only amounted to a division which by rapid retreat gained Tobruk unmolested and there gained a large garrison and with reinforcements stands there at bay to-day.

AUDACIOUS PUSH

As we now know the Germans had no expectations of proceeding beyond Agedabia. They meant to engage our armoured troops and create a diversion to prevent the dispatch of reinforcements to Greece whilst bringing over larger forces from Italy and Sicily When they won their surprising success they accepted it with organised audacity and pushed on into the desert taking little thought what they should eat or drink for the morrow. They pushed on until they came up against a very heavy prop at Tobruk and until they came to the large forces which guarded the frontiers of Egypt securely based on road and sea communications. There at present they have stopped.

It would be foolish to carry the story further, but as long as the enemy has superiority in armoured vehicles they will have advantage in desert warfare although at present the air forces are about equal. For an invasion of Egypt with the main force enormous preparation would be required. A pipeline might have to be made to carry an artificial river forward with the troops. We are lying back on our fertile desert which incidentally is the worst ground for armoured vehicles.

NO DEFEATIST TALK, PLEASE

We have the command of the sea and the Germans are confronted with problems far more difficult than any they have solved in Africa. This is all the more true while we are defending as we intend to defend to the death without thought of retirement, the highly offensive outposts of Crete and Tobruk. Crete has not yet been attacked The strategic significance of Tobruk was obvious from the first and anyone can see how irresistibly it has imposed itself on the enemy. We intend to fight with all our strength for the Nile Valley and command of the Mediterranean. Our troops and resources will give a good account of themselves. Therefore let there be no feather-headed or defeatist talk about cutting our losses in the Middle East.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS

As I said in December when our situation in Egypt was far more critical than now, it is a case of deeds and not words. Our generals on the spot believed that no superior German force could advance effectively across the Desert as soon or as quickly as they did and that, if they did advance, they would not be able to nourish themselves. That was a mistake but anyone who supposes there will not be mistakes in war is very unreal and foolish It has yet to be seen how the forces that have advanced will fare in heavy fighting with all the hazards which are still before them at no great distance.

REBUFFS INEVITABLE.

When your enemy has five or six times the regular army that you have, when he is more adequately equipped and is much stronger in the air and in tanks and when he lies in the centre of the war scene and can strike out in one, two or three directions simultaneously out of a choice of seven or eight, it is evident that your problem becomes rather difficult. It is not possible to avoid repeated rebuffs and misfortunes and these we shall very likely have to go through for quite a long time.

PLOT IN IRAQ.

Our Intelligence Service was thought to be the best in the world in the last war and it is certainly not worse in the world to-day. As long ago as last May the Foreign Office began to ask for troops to be sent to Iraq to guard the lines of communication. But all the troops we had got had to go to the Nile Valley In default of troops it was difficult to make headway against the pro-Axis intrigues of Rashid Ali whose object obviously was to have everything ready for the Germans as soon as they could reach Iraq according to plan. Therefore the illinformed, slothful kid-gloved British Government was actually forestalled by this plot. The strong British forces landed assumed control of a highly important bridgehead in the east—Basra—for which we shall doubtless have to fight hard and long.

Rashid Ali was led into more violent courses. For several days we were very anxious about the position there. Yesterday the garrison at Habbaniyah sallied out and completely routed the besiegers and put them to flight Twenty-six Iraqi Officers and 403 men were taken prisoners and the total enemy casualties are estimated at a thousand. Possibly the Germans will arrive before we crushed the revolt in which case our task will become more difficult. Possibly the revolt went off at half cock. We intend to assist the Iraqis to get rid of Rashid Ali and the Military Dictatorship at the earliest possible moment.

WHAT HE PROMISED

I have never promised anything but blood, tears, toil and sweat to which I will add our full share of mistakes, shortcomings and disappointments and also that this may go on for a very long time and at the end of which I firmly believe that there will be a complete and final victory (cheers). It is a mistake to say that the battle of the Atlantic is won. Our test is the number of tons of imports brought in. At present we are maintaining the rate of traffic with heavy losses. We are trying to meet these losses by building new ships, repairing damaged ships and accelerating the turning round of our ships in ports.

HITLER'S FEAR OF U.S.A.

We have made great progress in all these spheres but there is much more to do. With the continued flow of assistance already given us by the United States, we can probably maintain our minimum essential traffic during 1941. For 1942 we must look to immense construction of merchantmen in the United States. I have received an assurance of construction by the United States which, added to our own large programme should see us through that year. May be 1943, if we have to endure it as a year of war, will present easier problems. The United States patrol announced by President Roosevelt takes a considerable part of the Atlantic in a certain degree off our hands, but we need a good deal more help and I expect we shall get a good deal more of help in many ways. It has been declared that we are to have all the help that is necessary, but here I speak with caution because no British Minister can forecast, still less prescribe, the policy of the United States. When the mighty Democracy of 130 million gets on the move one can only await full developments of the translation of those vast psychological manifestations into physical means. Hitler's fear of the United States is apparent from the fact that he not, long ago, declared war upon them.

FIGHTING FOR SURVIVAL

I have never underrated our problems and dangers. We are fighting for life and survival from day to day and hour to hour. But Hitler has his problems too and if we only remain united and strive to our utmost to increase our exertions and work together like one great family, helping each other as the five million families in Britain are doing to-day under enemy fire, I cannot conceive how anyone can doubt victory will crown the good cause which we serve.

It is almost a year since the disastrous battle of France. Little did we know what storms and perils lay before us and little did Hitler know when he received the total capitulation of France and expected to be master of Europe in a few weeks and of the world in a few years, that ten months later he would be appealing to the much tried German people to prepare themselves for the war of 1942.

When I look back on the perils which we have overcome and remember all that has gone wrong and also all that has gone right, I feel sure we have no need to fear the tempest. Let it roar, let it rage. We shall come through. (Loud cheers).—Reuter.

CAIRO, May 7.

The cricketer Crisp has reached here safely. He had become detached from the tank corps during the Greek evacuation.

R. A. F. BOMBERS ATTACK NORTH-WEST GERMANY

HAMBURG AGAIN PRINCIPAL TARGET: DOCKS AT LE HAVRE & OTHER COASTAL OBJECTIVES ALSO ATTACKED

LONDON, May 7.

Last night's Bomber Command attacks on North-West Germany were carried out by a large force and Hamburg was again the principal target.

The "communique" states that the weather was unfavourable for full observation of results but large fires were seen to break out. The docks at Le Havre and other objectives on the coasts of enemy occupied territory were also attacked. Off the Frisian Islands, an enemy supply ship (of about 5,000 tons) was hit and is considered a total loss. In daylight yesterday, a British bomber in continuing the search for enemy shipping off the Dutch and German coasts sank a patrol boat and set another afire. Three British aircraft are missing from all these operations.—Reuter

ATTACK ON HAMBURG

LONDON, May 7.

It is learned that four enemy fighters were destroyed by R. A. F. fighters this (Wednesday) morning.

It is also learned in London that Hamburg was the principal objective of R. A. F. bombers in last night's attacks over north-west Germany. In daylight yesterday (Tuesday) aircraft of the Bomber Command continued their attacks on shipping.

R. A. F. BOMB BENGHAZI

CAIRO, May 6.

The R. A. F. heavily raided Benghazi harbour and four Cyrenaica aerodromes on Sunday night, destroying at least five aircraft at Benina alone.

Considerable damage was done to enemy mechanised units forward including Sollum by air action.—Reuter.

SIX FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN

Two further Messerschmitt (109) were shot down by the R. A. F. this (Wednesday) morning making a total of six enemy fighters destroyed since dawn to-day.

FIVE NIGHTS' TOLL OF NAZI RAIDERS REACHES 38

The destruction of eight German raiders by the R. A. F. on Monday night brings the total for the five nights of May to 38. Of these 31 have been brought down by R. A. F fighter planes. In April, the R. A. F. destroyed no fewer than 87 enemy raiders but if the remainder of the current month sees the R. A. F. maintaining their first week's successes, April's total may be easily surpassed. Of the German planes destroyed on Monday night, one crashed in the sea off Northern Ireland, while another crashed in flames over Britain, all the members of its crew being killed. The third one came down in a field and three members of its crew of four were saved and captured. Yet another raider was shot down over northern France.—Reuter

Red Army Re-Organised

Stalin On Lessons Of Experience Of Modern Warfare

LONDON, May 6.

"Profound changes" in the Red Army were spoken of by M. Stalin addressing on May 5 a gathering at the Kremlin of graduates from the Red Army Academy and other military institutions according to the Moscow radio. On the basis of experiences of modern warfare, he said the army has been re-organised and considerably re-armed.

M. Molotov and other members of the Soviet Government were present at the gathering, which was presided over by Marshal Timoshenko, Soviet Defence Commissar. Another guest was M. Dekanozob, Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, who returned for the May Day celebration.

M. Stalin said that utilisation of large numbers of tanks, dive-bombers and mechanised elements, working in close liaison with the air arm, demanded from officers complicated execution based on considerable knowledge.

An enthusiastic ovation greeted M. Stalin, when he concluded his speech.—Reuter.

Tokyo Expects No Change In Soviet Policy

TOKYO, May 7.

No change in Soviet foreign policy is expected by the Japanese diplomatic observers as the result of Stalin's assumption of the Soviet Prime Ministry, states the Domei Agency. These observers point out that Stalin has long been virtual dictator of Russia in diplomatic and other fields, but they express the opinion that the new move will have a strong psychological effect on the Soviet nation leading to further strengthening of Stalin's influence on it.

The well known American Journalist, Walter Duranty, interviewed in Tokyo expressed the view that the move possibly provided the immediate occasion for giving Stalin the helm of the Soviet state both in name and fact.—Reuter.

Swedish Minister In Helsinki

London May 6.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, M. Guenther, has arrived here on an unofficial visit. He was greeted at the aerodrome by the Finnish Foreign Minister M. Witting. —Reuter.

"PATIA" SUNK BY NAZIS

LONDON, May 7.

The British auxiliary naval vessel "Patia" has been sunk by German aircraft with bombs and machine-gun fire, according to an Admiralty announcement to-day. 'Patia', however, shot down an attacking machine.—Reuter.

TURKS HAVE NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS

Will Not Provoke Hostilities On Their Own Frontier

LONDON, May 7.

An article by the Editor of the Semi-Official Turkish newspaper "Ulus" was quoted by the Ankara radio to-day (Wednesday) under the title "the Fuehrer's speech and our National Defence."

After pointing out that Turkey is now in contact with the new world war—or anarchy, the writer says that Turkey's unchanging policy is based on independence for National Defence and National security.

Asking whether Turkey will be able to defend that policy under the new conditions, the writer says "we are determined to do so and our desire is to follow our National policy to retain complete freedom."

Stressing that the Turks looked for no advantage to themselves other than to protect the inviolability of Turkey, the article says that Turkey has no designs on territory belonging to others. "Nor have others the least right to ours."

The article concludes "Turkey has passed through a twenty months test in which she convinced everyone that she will not provoke hostilities on her own frontier.

As long as Germany remains faithful to her determination not to provoke war against Turkey and to abstain from giving rise to complications in this country, we too can feel sure that our peace will remain undisturbed. The war did not begin in the East nor will it end there".—Reuter.

Berlin Radio Lie Nailed

JERUSALEM, May 7.

Giving the lie to the Berlin Radio's allegations of Arab rioting in Nablus apparently designed to encourage the Iraqi rebels, the people of Nablus yesterday (Tuesday) turned out enmasse vociferously applauding a parade of Arab recruits for the British Army whom three Muslim mayors enthusiastically addressed. Many new Arab recruits are coming in as a result of the parade which is one of a series held in various Palestine towns.

NOBLE & LOFTY AIM.

The Mayor of Nablus, Suleiman Toukan, told the parade that he cherished glorious memories of their brethren who, a quarter century ago, under the leadership of Ming Hussein and his noble sons fought alongside British troops in defence of freedom until victory was achieved. "If their aim was noble and lofty, your aim to-day is even more so."

Canadian Naval Casualties

LONDON, May 6.

The Canadian Minister for Navy, Mr. MacDonald, announced in Ottawa that 75 military personnel have been lost at sea. He said that he could give no further information at present.—Reuter.

Nine Killed In Roof Collapse

DHANBAD, May 7.

Nine persons were killed as a result of the fall of a roof during depillaring operations in a colliery in South Balliary (Dhanbad Sub-Division).

No further details are yet available.—A.P.

The town and port of Bassein have been declared infected with plague.

TRADE CONCESSIONS TO JAPAN

Jap.-Indo-Chinese Economic Convention Signed

TAKYO, May 7.

Most-favoured nation treatment with the right of Japanese merchants to join the Indo-Chinese Commercial Federation are among the provisions of a Japanese Indo-Chinese Economic Convention signed here on Tuesday by Mr. Matsuoka and Vichy's representative M. Arsene Henry.

Trade and customs clauses, in addition to conceding most-favoured nation treatment, provide that Indo-China shall exempt from customs or reduce the minimum tariff on the principal Japanese products and levy the minimum tariff on all other Japanese products.

Japan undertakes to accord "favourable" tariff to the principal Indo-Chinese products.

The agreement also provides for the participation of Japanese capital in agriculture, mining and hydraulic concessions, and the establishment of Japanese schools in French Indo-China.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN BRAZIL

LONDON, May 7.

Sixty-thousand people are now homeless in Brazil as a result of serious flooding on the Rio Grande De Sul, according to a dispatch from Rio De Janeiro to the Vichy News Agency.

At Porto Alegre alone, over 20,000 people are destitute and Sanjeronimo, 30 miles westward is half under water.

Communications have been interrupted and the Federal Government has taken steps to feed the population and avoid epidemics in the affected area.—Reuter.

Nizam's Sovereignty Is Indivisible & Absolute

"FIRMAN" REPUDIATES "MUSLIM ORGANISATION'S" COMMUNALIST THEORY

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 7.

The Nizam's Government through a Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day has repudiated the theory propounded by the Majlis Ittihadhul Muslimeen (Muslim organisation) that the sovereignty of the State is vested in the Muslims of the State and that His Exalted Highness merely embodied "the Muslim Sovereignty and has disclaimed the charge of the Majlis that the Government's attitude was responsible for the theory.

It is explained that in the beginning no notice was taken of this theory but when it was preached incessantly and when Muslim crowds were made to repeat the slogan "we are the kings of Deccan" ulema and other responsible elements from amongst Muslims dissociated themselves from this. A couple of days ago, the Majlis issued a statement seeking to justify its stand by throwing the onus for this theory on the protagonists of the responsible Government ideal and certain statements in Government Reforms Schemes.

MISCONCEPTIONS CLEARED

The Gazette mentions that the President of the Majlis himself had written to the Government some time ago, as a result of certain clarifications on the subject that Government's elucidation had cleared all misconceptions and caused satisfaction to him and to his organisation. The Gazette contains several quotations and references to show that the Government had consistently upheld what was the historical truth namely the undivided sovereignty of His Exalted Highness over all his subjects irrespective of class or creed and that the Government had on no occasion countenanced the demand that the Executive should be made responsible to and be rendered removable by the legislature.

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS

The Gazette concludes "The Government wishes to emphasise the contradiction in terms between the professions made in the statement in question that the Sovereignty of His Exalted Highness is indivisible, inalienable and absolute and the theory professed side by side that the sovereignty is in fact an embodiment of the sovereignty of the fifteen lakhs of Muslim subjects of His Exalted Highness. His Exalted Highness and his Government have not found it possible to accept the theory of 'responsible government' for the same reasons as those which impel them to react to any doctrine, like that propounded by the Majlis, which implies division or diffusion of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty among 15 lakhs of his subjects and those belonging to a particular class."—A. P.

NIZAM'S WAR ON COMMUNALISM

Leading Muslim Organisation Affected By Latest Firman

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

The Firman issued by His Exalted Highness closely following a Firman of his which deprecated the excesses in the public life of Hyderabad, released to the Press to-day, is being welcomed by the sober-minded sections who entertain high hopes of a better future of Hyderabad State, in-as-much that communalism would be rooted out from the soil of a premier State which was free from this communal taint for centuries.

Already certain organisations have convened meetings of their executive bodies to consider over the situation created by this memorable Firman of His Exalted Highness, in order to act up to the wishes of the Ruler, as the subjects of this State are usually described as royalists to the core. The Anjuman Itehad-ul-Muslimeen, a leading Muslim organisation of the State—which is characterised by the Government as communal—is also considering the question, as it affects the association more than any other organisation.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, who is a Jagirdar and who has interested himself with various political movements like the States' Muslim League, Khaksar Movement, etc., either has to resign from the Itehad-ul-Muslimeen and sever his connection with other bodies or renounce his titles and jagir in order to take part in political movements of the State and British India.

PROSPECTS OF REFORMS

His Exalted Highness in his Firman says that "It has been the custom for every Government to effect necessary changes in its previous laws or orders according to circumstances.' This may mean that the Nizam's Government is eager to introduce the much talked of reforms announced in 1938 and replace the existing Legislative Council by the Assembly as envisaged in the Reforms Scheme. As the Itehad-ul-Muslimeen was against the Reforms and were claiming superiority as belonging to the ruling class, the authorities found it difficult to please them as some of their claims looked ridiculous.

"In view of this dictum" proceeds His Exalted Highness in his Firman, "it is hereby ordered that no Government Servant whether he belonged to an high status or a lower position, either employed in the Military or civil, whether a Mashdar or one who is a title-holder, is not entitled to take part in political movements either within the State or without."

Somehow, great excitement prevails amongst the Muslim circles of the Itehad-ul-Muslimeen as the Firman proceeds "such persons are also forbidden to participate in political organisations, which are of an irresponsible nature in any capacity." The Firman also warns such persons to choose any course and says that Government would be forced to take drastic steps against those who contravene the orders with dismissal and depriving of titles and distinctions.

There is also a silver lining in the Firman which provides for exceptions which says that such organisations and movements would be allowed to function, if they help to bring together the different communities of the State. As regards the issue of the Firman, His Exalted Highness says that as times are critical, it behoves that things are looked in their true perspective so that nothing detrimental may take place.

Nizam's Plans For Ayurveda

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 6.

H. E. H. the Nizam is pleased to sanction a scheme to promote the Ayurvedic system of medicine, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 43,000 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 35,000.

An advisory committee for the administration of the Ayurvedic Department, the Ayurvedic College, hospitals and dispensaries has been set up.—United Press.

Fighters For Madras Squadron

MADRAS, May 7.

A further sum of Rs. four lakhs making a total of Rs. 94 lakhs to date has to-day been remitted to the Air Ministry, London, from the Madras Governor's War Fund for the purchase of fighters for the Madras Squadrons.

Donations from Coimbatore, Malabar, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts available for the purchase of aircraft now permit of further fighters being named after these districts. The names "Coimbatore II", "Malabar II" "Ramnad IV" and "Tinnevelly II" have accordingly been advised to the Air Ministry.—A. P.

Bankwala Murder Case

HIGH COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF THREE ACCUSED

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Delivering judgment yesterday in the Dehra Dun School Murder case, Their Lordships Justices Ismail and Medeley of the Allahabad High Court set aside the convictions and sentences of the three accused and ordered them to be released forthwith. The three accused were Barrott, Fordham and Gandhi who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dehra Dun and sentenced to transportation for life for the alleged offence of murdering Bankwala, a boy of nineteen years of age in a dormitory of St. Fidelis School, Mussoorie, on the night of June 9, 1940.—A. P.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN SIND

A. I. S. A.'s Venture

SIND, May 7

Prof. N. R. Malkani, Chief Organiser, All-India Spinners' Association, Sind Branch, has prepared a scheme for floating indigenous paper manufacturing industry in Sind. The industry will first be started on a small scale in village Tando Thoro, near Hyderabad and will be developed gradually.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 needed for the initial stage has been allotted by the A.I.S.A.

The paper will be manufactured from rags, rice chaff and other raw materials available in abundance in Sind.

It is proposed to train local inhabitants in the area, mostly Muslims, in this work.—United Press.

SIND JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

KARACHI, May 7.

Mr. K. Punniah, Editor, "Sind Observer" has been re-elected President of the Sind Journalists' Association.

Dr. Tarachand Lalvani of the "Karachi Daily" and Mr. Jugatram Rawal of the "Sind Samachar" were elected vice-presidents.—United Press.

Ban Issued On 6 Karachi Labour Leaders

KARACHI, May 6.

Notices under Section 144 Cr. P. C. directing them not to organise, take part in or attend meetings for a week in connection with the strike in the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation which were likely to lead to a breach of the peace, were served to-night on six labour leaders including Mr. Narain Das Bechar M.L.A. by the District Magistrate. —A. P.

FOR RELEASE OF KHAKSAR LEADER

LAHORE, May 7.

It is understood that Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, has received over two-hundred telegrams from different parts of India urging the release of Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader. The Premier has forwarded these telegrams to the Government of India, as Allama Mushiriqi has been detained under their orders.—A. P.

MUNSHI TO SEE PT. PANT

ALMORA, May 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, it is learnt, are visiting Almora on May 12, when they will interview Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier, in the Almora district jail.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is arriving here towards the end of next week.—A. P.

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS PRESS CONFERENCE

JUBBULPORE, May 7.

The Publicity Officer C. P. and Berar announces that it has been decided to hold the second Provincial Press Conference on May 19 at Government House; Pachmarhi, and His Excellency the Governor has consented to address it.—A. P.

Indian Troops In Picture

Capture Of 'Wireless Hill' At Bayonet Point

SIMLA, May 7.

The following cable has been received from an Indian army official eye-witness in Abyssinia:—

A brilliant attack by an Indian mechanised cavalry regiment in northern Abyssinia on the morning of May 4 resulted in the capture of a prominent feature named "wireless hill", 9,000 feet above sea level, while on the previous day Indian infantry co-operated with picked British troops in the taking of another important objective.

These actions were part of the constant patrol activity in which Indian troops are now engaged in the mountainous country south of Makale, fighting on rugged peaks which for many hours of the day are covered with cloud.

Describing the cavalry action, a Daffadar who took part in it, said that our troops advanced in the early morning and had to fight their way up the precipitous sides of the mountain, the enemy being very active with artillery, machinegun, mortar and rifle fire. "The climb was hard," he said, "and at one time, we were literally plastered with enemy fire but we overcame all. On and on, up and up we went, and finally took the ridge at the bayonet point."

How, in response to an appeal for help, Indian troops raced up the mountain side was a feature of the previous day's attack. The climb from the half way point to the summit normally takes two hours, but the Indians, burdened as they were with their arms and ammunition, did it in ninety minutes. Severe casualties were inflicted on the enemy and many prisoners taken. The same troops later held the hill despite severe enemy shelling.

Indian sappers and miners are doing heroic work on the main road to Amba Alagi, where they are clearing enemy obstacles under heavy shellfire.—A. P.

AWARD FOR JAMEDAR

Indian Order Of Merit

SIMLA, May 7.

Prompt action by Jamedar Jagna Ram of the Rajputana Rifles saved his comrades from heavy losses, speeded up an advance and was of great help to another regiment, states a press note. During the advance on the eastern of the two tumar forts south of Sidi Barrani, his company came under heavy fire at close range from machine guns within the outer fortifications of "tumar west" Jamedar Jagna Ram at once had his men out of their lorries, attacked the machine-guns and wiped out all opposition on his front. He has been awarded the Indian order of merit.

A Press Note says:—Among recent Indian army promotions are the names of the following General Officers:—Major General D. K McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., Major-General E. P. Quinan, C.B., D.S.O. O.B.E., and Major-General L. M Heath, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M C became Lieutenant-Generals.

Brigadier A. G. O. M. Mayne, D.S.O., and Brigadier F. W. Messervy have been promoted, in the field, to the rank of Major General.—A. P.

COMMISSIONER OF AMBALA DEAD

AMBALA, May 7.

Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., Commissioner of Ambala Division, died of heart failure last night. As a mark of respect to his memory, local courts and offices of local bodies were closed.—A. P.

SIND PREMIER FOR SUKKUR

SUKKUR, May 7.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, and the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, arrived in Sukkur this morning on a four days' tour of the district.—United Press.

The Punjab Civil Secretariat closed in Lahore and will reopen in Simla on May 12.—A. P.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

May I congratulate Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on his tempered reply to Jinnah. Ever since Mr. Jinnah forgot, himself, his manners and everything in connection with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, I have begun to feel that he is becoming a pathetic figure in Indian politics. Short-tempered, intolerant, ungallant in speech and manner, he has changed from the amiable person he was when he came to England for the Round Table Conferences. I remember Lord Sankey saying of one of his dissenting minutes that it was because it came from a person of his ability that they would give their utmost consideration. But that was a long while ago and the Jinnah of today is a different Jinnah, indeed. Nor is it entirely his fault. He has lived too much in the company of men who are mentally so inferior to him that gradually he too has sunk to their level. He has lost that flair he had for repartee or attack. Anyone who gets ruffled and angry is no longer effective. That is the tragedy of Jinnah. "Nonentities" is a word Mr. Jinnah has used and I say that it is his own constant environment that has suggested the idea. Perhaps Mr. Jinnah's one ambition is to leave a chapter to posterity in the Anthology of Invective and Abuse. If this is in Mr. Jinnah's mind, may be he will succeed, but if there is any likelihood of his reverting to his older form, there will be many in this country eager and willing to listen to him.

* * * *

I've just got an anonymous letter from Malabar Hill. Beige notepaper, a predominately feminine hand, showing character, a great sene of humour and a predominant intention to arouse curiosity. Well, lady, you've succeeded because my Gestapo ("vast organization") just let slip the biggest clue you left behind. Usually I do not bother about anonymous correspondence because it can and often does drive you mad. But I'll make an exception in your case only because..... .....well, never mind. Anyway, you've asked me "whether it doesn't strike me as strange about "Commonsense Cross-word Puzzles" that when the closing date is specified (e.g May 23rd) results are not to be published until June 15th." Your point is that the "correct" solution "which is lodged in some bank safe or something" should be published instantly and the prize winners sorted out later. I think you better ask for an explanation from the people who run them. Having no "Commonsense" of the type required for these puzzles, I've laid off a long time ago. I prefer to take my chance with the "Win the War" Rupee fund, because I think there's more "commonsense" in that. And while we are on the subject, don't you think it rather strange that the man who started this great source of revenue should have left the very paper to form another on his own to compete with it? I could tell you a lot of strange things—but not anonymously. However, the keenness to satisfy my curiosity flags a bit when I read the postscript and your reference to Russia without its tail.

Ruiker Arrested

Sequel To Appeal Against His Acquittal

NAGPUR, May 7.

Following an appeal preferred by the Provincial Government against his acquittal which was admitted in the Nagpur High Court yesterday, Mr. R. S. Ruikar was formally arrested this morning under a warrant issued against him by the High Court.

He was later produced before the District Magistrate, Nagpur, and released on personal recognisance bail of Rs. 500.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Not Turning Commercial, Always Look at the Springs Under the Mattress By BUD FISHER

THAT'S STRANGE! I CAN'T FIND MY SOCK I HID UNDER THE MATTRESS!
OH, JEFF! DID YOU SEE---
DON'T TALK TO ME!
WHY? WHAT'S THE MATTER?
I SAID DON'T TALK TO ME!
WHY? WHAT DID I DO?
YOU LIED TO ME! THAT'S WHY!
I LIED TO YOU?
YES! YOU SAID THERE WAS NO SANTA CLAUS! AND LOOK WHAT I FOUND UNDER OUR MATTRESS!

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The best all-round holiday that India can offer. Bracing air, magnificent scenery, sport on land and water. Rail-cum-road return tickets (3100 miles) at reduced rates and available for six months will be issued from April 1st, Rs. 281-14-0 (1st class) and Rs. 155-15-0 (2nd class) from Bombay.
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Stimson Makes War Speech

(Continued From Page 10).

our munitions to Great Britain, it will render as great a service to our own country and to the preservation of American freedom as it has rendered in all its glorious history.

Way To Check Onward Rush Of Nazism

Supplementing the efforts of the British Navy, it can render secure all the oceans, north, south, west and east, which surround our continent. In that way it can help hold in check the onward rush of the tide of Nazism until the other defence forces of all democracies are completed. This would eventually and permanently confine the malign forces of despotisms until the virus has run its course and the tide of freedom begun to rise again.

On the other hand, if our Navy's assistance should be withheld, until the power of the British Fleet and nation broken, its own power of execution would act once shrink to but an impotent fraction of what it could do at the present moment. If we should allow the present strategic moment to pass until the power of the British Navy has gone, our Navy would become merely a secondary power instead of the decisive winning power in the world contest.

Is it conceivable that the American people would allow this to happen after the carefully determined course which we have pursued until this moment, after the clear statements and appeals made by our President in respect of the danger which confronts us, after we have taken our place definitely behind the warring democracies and against aggressor nations in the defence of our freedom, shall we now flinch and permit our munitions to be sunk in the Atlantic ocean? Our entire history shows no precedent to make such a supposition creditable.

Neither the Government nor the people of the United States have ever given occasion to make anyone believe that such an act of irresponsibility and indecision would be possible.

Illegal Blockade

The unrestricted submarine warfare which Germany is carrying on in the North Atlantic, sinking ships without warning and without the possibility of saving the lives of their crews, is not a legal blockade under the rules of marine warfare. It has never been recognised as lawful by the United States.

America's spokesmen at international conferences have again and again condemned it as a form of piracy. It was expressly the violation of law and humanity involved in the unrestricted submarine warfare which in 1917 caused the President and the Congress to take up arms in the defence of the freedom of the seas. To-day Germany by these same illegal means is not only seeking to frighten our commerce and our vessels from the Atlantic she has extended even into the western hemisphere, a zone into which she has forbidden us to enter.

Aggression Must Be Stopped

Hitler has not only torn up the rules of international law but he is expanding his lawless activities into our hemisphere. Our Government is acting with care and prudence. But our own selfdefence requires that limits should be put to lawless aggression on the ocean. The President has said we must not allow the steps which we have already taken to become ineffective. I do not minimise the danger which confronts us. This is the occasion for grave seriousness, but not for gloom or despondence.

I have studied the military policy of the Axis powers and I do not underestimate the courage of their men in battle. But I also know well the initiative, ready aptitude and courage of the men in this country.

I have become familiar with the plans which are being made by our military and naval leaders for our defence. Provided we all act with promptness and a united spirit, I have full faith in the outcome. But I am not one of those who think that the priceless freedom of our country can be saved without sacrifice. It can not. That has not been the way by which during a million years humanity has slowly and painfully toiled upwards to a better and more humane civilisation.

Sacrifice Needed

Men who suffered at Valley Forge and won at Yorktown gave more than money to the cause of freedom. To-day a small group of evil leaders have taught the young men of Germany that tht freedom of other men and nations must be destroyed. To-day those young men are ready to die for that perverted conviction.

Unless we on our side are ready to sacrifice and if need be die for the conviction that the freedom of America must be saved it will not be saved. Only by readiness for the same sacrifice can that freedom be preserved".

Strategic Conditions In Grave Danger

Earlier in the speech, Mr. Stimson examining "strategic conditions which must govern our defence against the admittedly serious danger, albeit it is only temporary" said: "The people of the United States have been greatly blessed by the geographical conditions of their homeland.

Two broad oceans lie to the east and west of us while to the north and south of us are only friendly nations of whose intentions and power we have no fear. Thus the instinct of our people with regard to their ocean defence is a sound instinct.

There is a great possibility of protection in the fact that we have the Atlantic Ocean between us and Europe and the Pacific Ocean between us and Asia. So long as these oceans are under our own or friendly control, these broad waters constitute an inseparable barrier to any armies which may be built up by would-be aggressor Governments.

But that condition of friendly control is imperative. If it should be lost the oceans overnight would become easy channels for a path of attack against us. The development of modern air power greatly intensifies this necessity of friendly control of the oceans.

It now makes it necessary for us to command not only the reaches of the oceans adjacent to our own shores, but the entire reach of the ocean surrounding the western continent; for if hostile nations possessing powerful armies and air power can once make a landing on the shores of our weaker neighbour nations either north or south of us our immunity is gone.

Washington Treaty

It would then become a comparatively simple matter for them to establish air bases within striking distance of the great industrial cities which now fill our country. And the only way we could prevent this would be the intolerable method of ourselves maintaining armies large enough to command areas of our continent for thousands of miles beyond our own borders.

Such a condition would transform the good neighbour relations which now prevail throughout the American Republics into the same abhorrent system of forceful domination which we are seeking to keep out of the Hemisphere.

In short, to the nations of America friendly control of the surrounding oceans is a condition of the reign of freedom and mutual independence which now prevails in that continent. For over a hundred years control of the Atlantic ocean has been exercised by the British fleet.

By the Washington Treaty of 1922 Great Britain voluntarily consented to parity between her fleet and ours and thus admitted us to an equal share of that control.

A significant feature to us of this century-old condition has been that a country speaking our language, possessing our traditions of individual legal freedom and inhabited by a population from which considerably more than 50 per cent of our own population are descended, has been accepted by us as a dominant factor in ocean defence upon which our safety and mode of life depend.

During that century we have accommodated our whole method of life to that situation. We have maintained no large standing armies. We have built populous cities upon our sea coast which are easily vulnerable to attack from the Atlantic Ocean.

Situation Gravely Threatened

We have in short, adopted a mode of national life which is dependent upon the continuance of a sea power of which we ourselves feel in no apprehension.

To-day that situation is gravely threatened. The British Isles, which have been a fortress against any despotic approach to our shores through the northern reaches of the Atlantic are threatened both by attacks from the air and blockade from the sea.

If their Government should fall either from starvation or from attack, the British Fleet, if it survived at all, would have no adequate base for its continued operations.

If the British Isles should fall all the great shipyards of Britain would pass into the hands of the aggressor nations and their maritime shipbuilding capacity, thus augmented would become six or seven times as large as our own.

Under such conditions our own fleet would be quite unable to protect the Western Hemisphere from overwhelming sea power which would then confront it. Even today its tonnage is exceeded by the combined tonnage of the Axis powers and with the enormous preponderance building capacity which they would then have commanded the entire seas surrounding us would, in time, inevitably pass into their hands.

Furthermore, we have only just begun to build up our military and air defences. At least a year will pass before we can have an army and air force adequate to meet air and ground forces which could be brought against us if control of the seas passed into Axis hands.

Wide-Flung British Forces

Ten months ago we began to build up those air and ground defences and progress which has thus far been made has been satisfactory and a trained air force and army in a country of this size cannot be created in less than a minimum of two years fit to meet the air forces and army which Germany has been spending six years in producing.

Time is an essential factor and time cannot be had if sea-power is lost. To-day the wide-flung forces of the British navy are threatened in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Malaya. Those thinly spread forces today alone are securing to us that precious time.

None of these facts are new. They have been unfolded before the eyes of us all if we would take the trouble to read the lesson. They have been the motive of the policy of action of our Government, thus far and our people understand them and have approved the course which the Government have so far followed.

Not only have enormous appropriations been passed by Congress for our own defence but a statute, the so-called Lease and Lend Act, has been passed expressly for the purpose of furnishing aid to the British and those beleagured nations whose defence Congress deemed necessary to our own defence.

Under that Act seven billion more dollars have been appropriated to effectuate that assistance. All these statutes have been passed by overwhelming majorities.

NOW IT IS BECOMING EVERY DAY MORE CLEAR THAT ALL THIS ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT. THE LIFELINE OF GREAT BRITAIN IS THREATENED. THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE NAZI EFFORT IS AT HAND IN THE SHAPE OF ATTACKS ON SHIPPING.—REUTER.

HISTORY AT CROSS ROADS

The high water mark of the Nazi effort is at hand in the shape of attacks on shipping which furnishes Britain with the means and nourishment to maintain her battle. Not only does the blockade imperil delivery to Great Britain of the munitions which we are sending her but the supplies of food necessary for her population are already becoming gradually impaired.

What are we going to do about it? By the grace of fortune, this more dangerous threat of all threatening on the horizon is an attack which, if we will, we can certainly meet. While we are struggling to build up an uncompleted army and an uncompleted air force, we have at our hands a naval instrument prepared and ready for just such an emergency in our defence.

Right now, at this crossroads of history, it is within our power, if we can choose to use that instrument, to turn the tide of darkness back from the Atlantic and the world, and while it is thus held in check, to gain the means which will preclude it for ever from attaining its fell purpose.—Reuter.

"SPEECH WILL HAVE ENORMOUS EFFECT ON U. S."

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Mr. Stimson's speech came as the climax to a period of quickening realisation of what the European struggle means for the United States.

Its effect here already has been profound, and the effect throughout the country will undoubtedly be enormous, for Mr. Stimson, owing to his long period of quiet servive to the country, is looked upon as the American version of an "elder statesman."

The first Washington reaction is that Mr. Stimson put less directly and in other words the cognate question asked on Sunday—not whether America will fight but when.

In Mr. Stimson's words is seen a plea that the United States navy be thrown into the Atlantic struggle to ensure German defeat.

Karachi Wants 1-1/2 Crore From Govt.

Scheme For Solution Of City's Water Problems

KARACHI, May 7.

A memorial has been submitted to the Governor of Sind, on behalf of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, requesting His Excellency to urge the Government of India to contribute half the estimated cost of Rs. 1,67,00,000 of the Indus Water scheme for the solution of Karachi City's water problem.

A Municipal deuptation in this connection waited on the Premier who promised to make a representation to the Central Government to the above effect.—United Press.

GWALIOR CROP FORECASTS

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, May 5.

The total area under the wheat crop including Jagirs is estimated at 15,00,822 acres which is 3 per cent more than that of the last year, and the roughly estimated outturn of wheat comes to 3,74,891 tons showing an increase of 2 per cent against the figures of the last year.

The actual figures now available of the area under cotton cultivation in the Gwalior State (inclusive of Jagirs) stand at 5,65,877 acres. They show a slight decrease against the figures reported in the Final Forecast for the year 1940-41, but are 9 per cent more than those of the last year.

The out-turn has increased from 1,07,169 to 1,09,340 bales.

ALDOUS HUXLEY FOR HINDU UNIVERSITY

The Madras correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" wires:—

It is understood that Professor Aldous Huxley and Professor Gerald Herd are shortly joining the Benares Hindu University. Separate residential quarters are being built for them.

Professor Ivor Jennings, at present in the University College, Colombo was the professor of law in the London University.

It is further learnt that the Benares University will be getting many intellectuals.

CITY BUSINESSMEN ALLOWED BAIL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dharamsee Trikamdas and Chatterbhuj Goverdhandas, two businessmen who were arrested two days ago in a well-known city hotel on a charge of selling Bank of England notes in contravention of the Defence of India Rules, were allowed bail to-day by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 each (Rs. 300 to be deposited).

Mr. D. N. Deshpande, advocate, applying for bail on behalf of the accused, stated that they were merely tools in the hands of some other persons.

The accused were arrested as stated in a city hotel, and the police alleged that the first accused was negotiating for the sale of Bank of England notes. The police had information that certain persons were trying to sell Bank of England notes smuggled into India at a price much below the exchange.

A trap was laid by the police and they sent a bogus customer to meet the first accused in the hotel. Rs. 5,000 in marked notes, it is alleged, was given to the first accused by the bogus customer in return for £600. A police officer, who was lying in wait in an adjoining room, rushed to the room and arrested the first accused.

The police officer, further stated that the second accused who was kept by the first accused at the entrance to warn any possible interference was then arrested.

Concluding, the police stated that several other persons were suspected to be implicated in the illegal trading of foreign currency.

Travancore Ban On Newspapers Removed

TRIVANDRUM, May 5.

The Government of Travancore have removed the ban placed on the bringing into Travancore of the newspapers "Mathrubhoomi" (weekly and daily editions), the "Malabar Herald" and the "Deepam".—A. P.

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's war fund up to the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,09,15,709-9-5. This figure also includes the amounts collected for the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund.

HINDU LAW REFORM

(Continued from Page 6)

The temptation is strong to put forward such a charge as a plausible ground of attack against any woman. This temptation would be considerably removed by treating private conduct as irrelevant to the consideration of the question of inheritance in the case of a widow. The judicial decisions have so treated it in the case of the mother and the daughter. Such a disqualification would work a great hardship in the case of a widow of a predeceased son. She was so long at the mercy of the members of her husband's family and justice has for the first time been done to her claims by recognising her as an heir along with her brother-in-law. It must be borne in mind that under the Act, she is not succeeding to the estate of her husband. While thus giving her some benefit which was so long denied to her, it would not be proper to impose a restriction to which she was not subjected when in the past she inherited as a widow of a Gotraja Sapinda.

There is still another aspect of the question. Under certain circumstances the husband is recognised by Hindu Law as an heir to his wife. Let us imagine a case where during the life time of his wife the husband is leading an extremely fast life. Would he on the death of his wife be precluded from taking her property as an heir on the ground that he was not faithful to her during her lifetime. Why then apply two different standards—one in the case of males and another in the case of females? In this connection a reference to what Sir Miachel Westropp said in the case of 'Advyappa V. Rudrawa. (1879) I.L.R. 4 Bom. 104" would be very pertinent. He (at page 116) observed:—

"But we do not know of any instance in which a man has, on the ground that incontinence is a vice and therefore a legal disqualification for inheritance and that he had been guilty of that vice, been excluded from succession to an estate to which he would have been otherwise entitled. If, then, men be not so disqualified by incontinence 'sub-nominee' 'vice' no more can woman be so."

★

REMARRIAGE: As the law stands to-day subsequent unchastity does not divest the estate that has already vested in a widow. By virtue of Section 2 of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act 1856, however, the widow on her remarriage forfeits all her interest in the property of her first husband. This seems anomalous. The interest that the widow gets at present is only a life estate and whether she remarries or not, she should be allowed to retain that during her life. The Section was embodied in the Act to disarm opposition from the orthodox Hindus to widow-marriage. Since then enlightened public opinion has much advanced and a remarriage should no longer be considered as involving a forfeiture of her rights in the estate that has vested in her.

In this connection it would be interesting to note that the late Mr. Justice Ranade had, in one of his writings, suggested that the widow's forfeiture of her husband's estate as a consequence of her second marriage should be done away with, and her life interest in her husband's inheritance should remain intact, whatever her choice of life may be.

This question was considered twice by two different committees appointed by the Association and a Bill to amend the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was drafted by the Association in 1937. A copy of the same is sent herewith (Appendix B) and a reference is invited to the statement of Objects and Reasons wherein the question has been dealt with at some length.

CONVERSION: Originally no doubt under Hindu Law renunciation of religion involved exclusion from caste. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, has virtually abrogated those provisions of Hindu Law. As a result of the said Act, neither a convert to Muhammadanism or Christianity nor one deprived of caste forfeits his existing interest in the joint family property and both the convert and the out-caste retain their rights of inheritance to the property of the members of the family, whether the right accrues before or after the conversion or the exclusion from the caste. Further it is to be noted that only a life-estate is given to the widow and the property would revert to the family on her death. It is, in the opinion of the Association, unreasonable to exclude widows by making any such provision as is suggested in this question.

OTHER DISQUALIFICATIONS: Most of these have been removed under the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928. The widows who by virtue of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act becomes entitled to inheritance, should receive the advantage of the said Act of 1928.

The Association therefore is not in favour of inserting any new provisions to meet the contingencies mentioned in the question.

QUESTION 13.

In the given case, under the Hindu Law as it stood prior to the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, the son, would have taken the whole estate and the widow of the deceased and the widowed daughter-in-law would have been entitled only to claim maintenance from him. What the said Act has done is to carve out separate and equal shares out of the property to which the son alone would have, but for that Act, been entitled. It would therefore be reasonable and just to make a provision for the reversion of the share to the son on the termination of any of the life interests created by the Act. This might at first sight seem rather inequitable to the widow who, but for the existence of the widowed daughter-in-law would have got a share equal to that of the son. The suggestion made above however would, it is hoped, be found more workable.

RS. 400 FINE FOR FATAL RASH DRIVING

Man Who Knocked Down Jeweller Convicted After 12 Months

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Russi F. Vakharia, who was arrested on the 24th April 1940 on a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing the death of Lalubhai Kalyanbhai Javeri, by knocking him down at Chowpatty, was to-day convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, to-day.

In the course of prosecution evidence it was stated that about 9 p.m. on the 24 th April 1940 two cars one of which was driven by the accused were passing along Chowpatty Sea Face in the direction of Marine Drive. The cars were going at very fast speed and appeared to be racing.

Lalubhai, a resident of a building known as "Malbar View" facing Chowpatty, had come out and was crossing the road in order to get on the opposite footpath. The other car was on its proper side in front of which the car driven by the accused was a little behind it on its right, more or less on the wrong side.

Lallubhai crossed the road in front of the other car and reached the crown of the road and as he was proceeding further the car driven by the accused came up and knocked him down.

The body of Lallubhai fell on the other side of the car at right angles to the road. He was removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 304 A. I.P.C.

The late Mr. Lalubhai Jhaveri was a well-known Jain leader and jeweller to several Maharajahs. He did business in pearls, diamonds and precious stones also in Europe and America.

MANAGER OF "LEADER" DIES

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Mr. R. D. Iyer, Manager, "Leader", died suddenly to-night, at 1 a. m. He was connected with the "Leader", since 1912:—A. P.

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We are continually hearing of people purchasing tablets that look like 'ASPRO', and they say that when they take these tablets they get no relief from pain, and they ask us the reason. The imitations of 'ASPRO' are numerous but there are "no substitutes." If you want relief from pain in five minutes 'ASPRO' will give it to you. If you wish to get rid of a cold or influenza attack in one night 'ASPRO' will stop it for you. On the other hand, should it be a case of rheumatism 'ASPRO' will bring relief in 24 hours. For complaints such as neuralgia, gout, neuritis, alcoholic after-effects, pains peculiar to women, sleeplessness, irritability, etc., you can rely on the wonderful soothing and relieving powers that 'ASPRO' exerts within five to ten minutes. If anyone tries to fool you by palming off something that LOOKS LIKE 'ASPRO' instead of the real 'ASPRO' look out for his motive—but still demand 'ASPRO'.

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GOUT GOES

Suffered agonising pain from gout. Feet too swollen to stand. Took four 'Aspro' tablets and in ten minutes was able to get to bed. Another dose brought peaceful sleep and by morning inflammation had gone.

(Sd.) S. P.

NURSES' EXPERIENCE

It is a splendid quick remedy for Rheumatism, Insomnia, Headache, Neuralgia, leaving no bad after-effects.

(Sd.) N. H.

MARVELLOUS FOR 'FLU

Thanks us for marvellous results obtained from 'Aspro' for influenza, colds and chronic catarrh. Says thirty of staff were away with 'flu but 'Aspro' users kept free from it.

(Sd.) W. B.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1941

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To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

U. S. Paves Way For Declaration Of War?

Stimson Deplores Destruction Of Western Civilisation

Calls On Nation To Be Ready To Sacrifice All For Freedom

If Britain Went Down Axis Would Enslave America

WASHINGTON, May 7.

THE IMMEDIATE USE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY "TO MAKE THE SEAS SECURE FOR THE DELIVERY OF MUNITIONS TO BRITAIN" WAS URGED BY MR. STIMSON, SECRETARY OF STATES FOR WAR, IN A BROADCAST SPEECH TO THE NATION TO-NIGHT.

"The world is facing so great a crisis that all our efforts must be turned toward the defence of our nation's safety", he declared.

At the outset, Mr. Stimson answered some critics who were to-day calling him a war-monger and who opposed America's present efforts at national defence.

"THE FACT IS THAT FOR MANY YEARS AFTER THE GREAT WAR BOTH AS PRIVATE CITIZEN AND AS SECRETARY OF STATE, I LABOURED WITH MY FULL STRENGTH FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REIGN OF LAW AMONG NATIONS UNDER WHICH THEIR CONTROVERSIES SHOULD BE SETTLED BY JUDICIAL METHODS INSTEAD OF BY FORCE.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN SUCH A MOVEMENT SEEMED FULL OF HOPE. TO-DAY THAT TIME HAS PASSED—TEMPORARILY WE TRUST—AND OUR HOPES OF PEACE HAVE BEEN DASHED BY INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION.

Mr. Stimson continued: "The world is facing so great a crisis that all our efforts must be turned toward the defence of our nation's safety. For that reason to-night I am speaking of that crisis and of our defence in meeting it.

Have Set Back Clock Of Time

In 1933 a group of men under the leadership of Adolf Hitler obtained possession of the Government of Germany and overthrew the German republic. Both within and without Germany they have set back the clock of time more than five centuries. They have embarked on a scheme of conquest, which was avowed by intended to be world-wide.

By their aggression, they have destroyed western civilisation which had been slowly building up in Europe ever since the dark ages.

The growth of freedom has been so long and so steady that we had come to believe that it will soon be recognised system of the whole world. All at once it has been dashed aside and trampled on by these Nazi rulers, who are proposing to establish a world order in which they shall be the masters, the people of all other nations their slaves.

This is the so-called new order we face to-day. It has openly announced its hostility to us and our order. It has been steadily encircling our western world.

Only Alternative

Its armed forces are threatening West-Africa looking towards a jumping off place within easy reach of the Brazilian coast.

They now arrogantly confront the world, including ourselves, with the alternative of abject surrender or uncompromising forceful resistance. I cannot recall that the United States throughout its history—even when it was small and weak—has wielded to such a demand. Let us see whether there is any need for a change in our policy now.

Mr. Stimson describing his suggestion of full American naval assistance to Britain said: "For many years we have been building and maintaining our navy. If today that Navy should make secure the seas for the delivery of

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

ROOSEVELT INDISPOSED

WASHINGTON, May 7.

After a conference with defence chiefs President Roosevelt became suddenly ill with stomach derangement and slight temperature which the doctor described as nothing serious.

His Secretary McIntire said that he should soon be alright again, but he has abandoned the afternoon's press conference.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT CALLS CABINET MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, May 6.

President Roosevelt has called in chief members of the Cabinet and the heads of the Army and Navy for a discussion on the question of acceleration of production of bombers.

The Conference was attended by Mr. Cordell Hull, Mr. Stimson, Secretary for war, Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Supervisor under the Lease and Lend Act, Gen. George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps.

One of the chief purposes of the conference will be to consider the need for fast output of heavy bombers. Mr. Roosevelt, it is reported, hopes for an output of 500 monthly. According to White House officials the Conference would provide an opportunity for Maj.-Gen. Arnold, who has just returned from Britain, to make a complete report to what some quarters call "the War Cabinet."

Meantime Mr. Roosevelt has appointed Maj-Gen. James Burns, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, as assistant to Mr. Harry Hopkins to handle detailed work under the aid for Britain's programme.

U. S. Stops War Supplies To Soviet

NEW YORK, May 6.

Following the recent reports from Washington that the United States have stopped all exports to Russia which could be used for defence production approximately 100 Russian purchasing Agents and members of the Soviet Comintern will leave the United States immediately because they are unable to obtain export facilities for purchases.

This was disclosed in Court proceedings by the Attorney for Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian who was arrested on Monday on a charge of failing to register as a foreign operative until ready to leave the country.

Roosevelt's Cousin Relinquishes Commission In British Army

LONDON, May 7.

Captain Kermitt Roosevelt has relinquished his commission in the British army owing to ill-health.

Son of the late Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and cousin of the present United States President, he served in the last war with the British and American armies and in the present war went through the Norwegian campaign. —Reuter.

Stalin Takes Over Premiership

Molotov Relieved Of Post At His "Repeated Requests"

MOSCOW, May 7.

M. Stalin has succeeded M. Molotov as Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars (i.e., Prime Minister) M. Molotov who was relieved of the post "in accordance with his repeated requests" according to the Moscow radio becomes Vice-Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars. His position as Commissar for Foreign Affairs is not affected by this change.

M. Stalin's appointment as President of the Council of People's Commissars, or in other words Prime Minister of the Soviet Union ends an illogical situation which has existed for many years under which M. Stalin, although the guiding force of his country, retained only the title of General Secretary of the Communist party.

Nothing in the decrees published last night suggests that he is abandoning this position with its immense influence on the party. The official explanation of the decrees points out that M. Stalin accepts the post answering to his real role in the Soviet Union at the present time because M. Molotov finds the duel role of Premier and Foreign Commissar too exacting in present circumstances.—Reuter.

NOT ONE NAZI SHIP SEEN

Experience During 4,000-Mile Journey

LONDON, May 7.

For over four weeks, I have been steaming in a slow convoy from Africa to Britain and watching the way in which the navy and the R.A.F. shepherded ships across the oceans past every kind of peril that Hitler can devise, writes Reuter's correspondent with an Atlantic Convoy. Such an experience cannot fail to give one confidence in the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic.

There were many ships in our convoy spread out in long lines across the sea, but keeping formation throughout the 4,000 mile journey, for, though the distance as the crow flies was less than this, we took a circuitous route and frequently zig-zagged.

There were good sized passengerships and many cargo boats of between 3,000 and 10,000 tons bringing precious food and supplies to Britain. Some of us were British and some from Norway and Holland. On the whole journey, we saw not a single German raider, not one long range Nazi Bomber and only once did we have a submarine alert.

All the same nobody took any chances. Every time the faint smoky trace of army ship was seen on the horizon, a fast warship, which was along the escorting ships, would dash out ahead of us and investigate the passerby. For many days both at the beginning and end of the voyage, we received regular and cheering visits from British long-range flying boats on their long ocean sweeps in search of submarines. Our ships personnel manned anti-aircraft guns day and night. It was a fascinating voyage and a cheering one.—Reuter.

Britain Loses 11,500 Men In Greece

LONDON, May 6.

Lord Moyne, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Lords to-day that the Empire total losses in Greece were at the most 11,500, of whom a large proportion were cut off from re-embarkation.

Before they left, the Imperial Forces had inflicted on the Germans losses in killed and wounded far heavier than the ridiculous estimates given by Hitler. The Imperial forces had removed light equipment and heavy armaments had been destroyed.—Reuter.

Nazis Occupy Greek Islands

LONDON, May 6.

The official German News Agency to-day claims that units of the German army yesterday occupied the Greek islands of Mitylene and Chios. The islands lie south of the Dardanelles.—Reuter.

Battled Their Way To Safety Through Bitter Cold And Heavy Seas

Story Of Grim Ordeal Of Survivors From British Ship Sunk In Atlantic

AN AFRICAN PORT, May 7.

How the survivors from a British ship, sunk by a German raider in the Atlantic, battled their way to safety through heavy seas, was told to Reuter's Special Correspondent by an Indian traveller, Anil Chandra Mitra.

Mr. Mitra whose father is a retired Calcutta Judge was until recently an official at the Oldham Aircraft Company, Manchester. He arrived here after a series of thrilling adventures.

He related that the raider's first shells were falling on their ship within a few minutes of the ship's sirens were being sounded.

"While I was standing on deck at my boat station, one shell burst close alongside and a piece of shrapnel instantly killed a ship's officer standing beside me. During a pause boats were lowered, but the first boat I entered sank within a few moments because it was riddled with shrapnel.

I swam to a second boat, but this was also sinking. Finally I reached a third boat in which was crammed people, including several women. In another boat not far away were other women. The raider shelled the ship until she sank.

My boat was in a terrible state with about a dozen shrapnel holes through which water poured continuously while large waves broke over the sides. We all sat in knee-deep water bailing in relays.

It was bitter cold. We were 36 hours without a drink. Throughout the night we also had to care for two passengers severely wounded by shrapnel. They died around dawn.

Everybody remained calm but we all were nearing despair when a miracle happened—we saw a friendly ship on the horizon which picked us up and carried us to safety". Mr Mitra paid a tribute to the coolness and discipline of both the officers and passengers during the shelling and afterwards.—Reuter.

Move To Prohibit Transfer Of Enemy Ships Fails

WASHINGTON, May 7.

A motion to prohibit the transfer from one belligerent to another any ships taken over by the United States for its own defence purposes was defeated in the House of Representatives by 161 to 131 votes.

The vote came up in the debate on the bill authorising the President to take over idle foreign ships in United States ports.—Reuter.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Netherlands Foreign Minister's Warning To Potential Aggressors

BATAVIA, May 7.

We want to live in peace with all but not at any price, said the Netherlands Foreign Minister van Kleffens in a farewell broadcast to the people of the Dutch East-Indies on Tuesday on the eve of his departure for Australasia and America.

Referring to the tension in the Pacific van Kleffens said "We are definitely not aggressive but there should not be any doubts that we would certainly oppose any unreasonable demands; most of all we would fight if attacked in these territories."

JAPANESE CLAIM ADVANCE

TOKYO, May 6.

Ten Japanese detachments at dawn of Tuesday, attacked 80,000 Chungking troops in rugged areas north of the Tapieh mountains along the Hupeh border, states a Japanese report from Hankow. It is claimed that the Japanese advanced to a line connecting Sinyang and Suihsen in northern Honan.—Reuter

Allied Army Will Restore Independence Of Greece

CANEA (Crete), May 7.

Major-General Freyberg, Commander-in-Chief of the British Imperial and Greek armies in Crete in an order of the day dated May 4 states; "By the United efforts of the Allied military forces as well as of civilian population we will not only maintain the integrity of the soil of Crete from any invader, but we shall also by God's grace in time go forward from this base to restore the freedom and independence of the whole of Greece."—Reuter.

NAZI TANKS NOT SUITED TO DESERT WORK

CAIRO, May 6.

Heavy sandstorms in furnace-like heat are testing the endurance of the Germans in the Solum-Tobruk area, according to well-informed military circles here.

Observers returning from the Western Desert say that the Germans are being considerably affected by conditions there. Prisoners' diaries contain frequent references to the heat and water shortage while dive-bombing by their own planes is often mentioned.

There seems some truth in the reports that the Germans have trained troops for Desert warfare by manoeuvres in sand dunes on the Baltic and by strenuous exercises in glass houses to accustom them to heat.

German tanks are not proving well suited to desert work and British mobile guns are able to pick them off at close range.—Reuter.

Phillipines And War

MANILA, May 6.

"The trend of events seems to point strongly to the possibility of American entry into the present war and if such a situation arise, it goes without saying that the Phillipines would be involved directly in the war," declared President Quezon in the special National Assembly.

M. Quezon asked for five million dollars appropriation for the care of the civilian population in the event of an emergency.—Reuter.

Bulgaria's Treachery Condemned

LONDON, May 6.

The Greek Minister in London, M. Simopoulos condemned Bulgaria for the acts of treachery she had committed in the last fifty years at an Overseas League Luncheon to-day. The British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butler, who presided declared that M. Simopoulos had done great service in underlining Bulgaria's historic role in the Balkans in future" Mr. Butler added.—Reuter.

Rumania Recognises Croat State

VICHY, May 7.

Rumania has recognised the independent Croat State set up by Germany.

In a telegram to the Croat Leader, Pavelitch, General Antonescu states that Rumania desires to have best relations with independent Croatia in the framework of the new European order.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

BACK IN A FLASH WIT H A MASSACRE

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

ANOTHER GRENADE!
MASTER! MEN SAY ORIENTAL'S MAGIC TOO POWERFUL!
BLAST THEIR HIDES—
MEN SAY YOU USE YOUR MAGIC—BIGGER THAN ORIENTAL'S!
OF COURSE! WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF IT BEFORE?
MAGIC, EH? KEEP THE MEN FIRING, MOLU! I'LL BE BACK WITH THUNDER AND LIGHTNING IN BOTH HANDS!
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